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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

FLORIDA corn is tasselling out.

AN automatic cradle—the cradle of the deep.

VERMONT mourns a poor maple sugar season.

THE dogs at St. Paul prey on tender children.

THE best mothers for ballet girls—step-mothers.

YOUNG Paris is happy in canes with whistles.

A "RETIRING address"—A shy manner. —*Punch.*

NEW ORLEANS policemen sleep in dry goods boxes.

HOFR tells a flattering tale to Georgia corn planters.

YOUNG Memphians are earning $15 a day catching frogs.

THE most common taught-ology—geology.—*Lowell Courier.*

PRINCE ARTHUR is fated to receive a fete at Montreal, May 2.

VICKSBURG is $1,000 richer for raiding on its gamblers last week.

THE Mississippi planters are going their pile on cotton this year.

POUGHKEEPSIE is getting along as well as it can without a John Smith.

EUROPEANS are successfully working the Takusuma coal mines in Japan.

UTILIZING the savory and salatory—Kangaroo for food is a Paris notion.

THE woman suffrage movement in San Francisco is reported "petered out."

COTTONSEED oil, bleached and refined, is extensively used for salad purposes.

CALCUTTA'S new steam jetties unload vessels at a rate to astound the natives.

CORBIN has moved to Elizabeth. A good place from which to write "Sis."

A THOUSAND dollar quoit match is the last outbreak of the championship match.

LITTLE boys at St. Louis brick each other to death instead of rocking to sleep.

A LONG ISLAND graveyard was enlivened the other morning by a prize fight.

THEY call it a rough joke on a friend at St. Louis to smash his skull with a slung shot.

Two Indiana doctors decided their claims to a young lady's hand by a prize fight.

MISS PEAK, of Virginia, peeked into the other world last week by taking laudanum.

A LITTLE St. Louis boy has just died of base ball on the brain. It fractured his skull.

DICKENS' after-dinner speeches are to be published and illustrated—with plates, naturally.

THE Roman cisterns at Constantina, Algeria, have disgorged a statue of Hercules in marble.

"CHOKING dust, mud and deep snow" are the delights of travel in one New Hampshire town.

A MICHIGANDER struck a man, in a dispute the other day, with his open palm, and broke his neck.

GEORGIA fruit-growers are indignant that they have been buying young popinjars for peach trees.

DRINKING too much water in his arsenic was the cause of a Cincinnatian's decease on a recent evening.

A WOMAN with a bored two feet long was recently one of the sights at Toulouse, but she only lived 105 years.

A GRASS VALLEY Frenchman is meeting with wonderful success in corralling and fattening frogs for market.

INCOMPATIBILITY induced an impulsive Nashville lady to pummel her husband to death the other day.

HARTFORD tires of his Longfellow Song of Higher-Water, and pines for Connecticut river shad.—[*Hartford Times.*]

A NEW Orleans policeman got drunk the other night, and made it warm for the citizens he met, shooting them on sight.

MR. RASHLEIGH rashly drowned himself out west the other day because his wife went to lectures with another man.

A BROOKLYN man magnanimously refuses to prosecute the man who shot him, because he meant to hit another fellow.

WHAT is the difference between a donkey and the only empire in South America? The one brays well; the other Brazil.

THE Sultan's family consists 900 wives and 1,400 other people, at meal times, and he is thinking of giving up housekeeping.

AN English paper politely calls Riel "a vulgar, bombastic ruffian, who sold his mother's only cow to buy himself a flashy uniform."

A TENNESSEE dentist has made himself a beautiful new set of teeth. The others were impelled down his throat by his mule's heels.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has just got home from his tour of the Territory, and was received by a procession of several hundred of his children.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN is opposed to traying criminals at all. He thinks they should be left to the pangs of remorse. That's what they all think.

A CHICAGO bartender married a couple lately who confidingly thought him qualified. They have found out their error and had him arrested.

JEALOUSY impelled the vengeful carving knife which pierced the vitals of a New Orleans cook a few days since. The other woman is in jail.

THE loyal leaguers of Robeson county, N. C., are again raiding on the disloyal of that section, and all night long the soft notes of the pistol are heard.

Two companies of Canadian volunteers sent to the front at St. Armand, were such small boys and they boo-hooed so, their colonel kindly sent them home again.

FOUR experimentors in a new illuminating gas at San Francisco assembled the other evening to test it. Each left the room with a window sash hung around his neck.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S mother is described as "a well-preserved old lady of 70, rather below the medium height, with a clear sharp eye, and neatly yet plainly dressed."

THE heathen emblem of the snake holding his tail in its mouth has always been explained to mean eternity. Fun thinks the emblem typical of hash, rather, as indicating a continual effort to make both ends meet.

The Pope's Precaution Against Poison.

At the time of mass, before the consecration, the box containing the hosts is placed on the altar, from which the Holy Father selects three, which are placed in a row. The Pope indicates one, but *refraining from touching it.* This the deacon takes to Monsignor Marinelli, who consumes it *at once*, being careful *"to look into the eyes of the Pope."* The Pope then points to one of the remaining two, which the deacon at once consumes, looking at the Pope. The third is used by the Pope himself, *no one being allowed to touch it, under pain of excommunication.* The deacon then takes the cruets containing the wine and water, and *without wiping the chalice*, pours a little of each into it. This is drunk by the secristan, looking at the Pope as before. The deacon then does the same. The remainder is consumed by His Holiness. These precautions presuppose that if the sacristan is guilty of poisoning, either personally or by collusion, he will show symptoms in his countenance when he has to consume the elements. Hence he must *look at the Pope.* Then the deacon, who is a Cardinal, generally, is interested in the sacristan's good faith, for he shares the same risk. If the chalice is poisoned, it will probably be by some mixture rubbed on its sides. This might be removed, if as is usual, the chalice was first wiped. This is much more than a *ceremony*, and the present Pontiff exacts every tittle of it.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance substitutes a remote good for a present exigency.

A man who labors to purchase an insurance on his life for the benefit of his future widow and orphans, cannot command the energy he would feel were he laboring for present affluence, distance of time operating on man's energies like distance of space operates on the attraction of a magnet. This effect of distance every man feels when, in the midst of health, he indites his last will and testament. Aware of this natural difficulty, when an English Judge wrote his own will, he took ten guineas from his purse and laid them on the table, to stimulate his intellect by the semblance of a present interest.

And, still more, Life Insurance is obstructive of present interests. A man's early savings are ordinarily small; or whether he is to grow affluent or remain poor, depends usually on whether he employs his small savings in process of increase, or extinguishes them in annual premiums of Life Insurance or some other way. Imagine, now, a father, who shall keep himself poor by the annual drainings of his savings to some Life Insurance for the remote benefit of his wife. He dies, and she commences a like process for the benefit of the children. She dies, and the children severally begin the same process for the benefit of their descendants; and thus, like a cat in chase of her tail, the world is made to revolve around a Life Insurance, in pursuit of an always future competency, instead of present affluence. Whereby a less motive is continually substituted for a great.

Life Insurance is unfavorable to domestic purity. In England mothers have been known to murder their infants to obtain some petty sums, which certain clubs bestowed for funeral expenses on members whose children die. Not long since a man in London killed with strychnine his wife's sister, after having induced her to get her life insured, the benefit to go to his wife; and several similar cases have occurred in our own country. Such cases, in time of pestilence may occur when none suspect, and thus the guilty may elude detection. In the ministration to the sick in ordinary seasons, one's death could be hastened, without being noticed, by selfish expectants.

Savings Banks are conducive to thrift, as Life Insurance is to unthrift. The disadvantages of Life Insurance proceed from the organization, and, therefore, are inevitable. The advantages of the Savings Banks are equally organic. A boy who makes snowballs will throw them away as fast as he makes them; but should he chance to roll up one of more than ordinary size, it will excite in him an ambition to enlarge it instead of throwing it away, and the bigger it becomes, under his efforts, the stronger will become his desire for its further increase. The principle applies to money. The day's earnings of a poor man are cast away as soon as earned, a man's reckleness being as great as his poverty; but should he deposit any of his earnings in a Savings Bank, an appetite for accumulation is immediately produced by the unusual possession of a surplus, and the appetite growing by what it feeds on will add an impulse to the industry and frugality of the depositor. His maxim will be, refrain from expenditure to-day that he may add to the deposits to-morrow. He rejects the maxim, "Eat, drink and be merry," &c.

Accumulation is a more salutary reliance than Life Insurance. An agriculturist will receive a few grains of an improved species of corn, which he will not eat; but will plant them, and replant the product, until the few grains become hundreds of bushels. If a man, from his earnings, at the age of twenty years, can save twenty-six cents per day and annually invest the aggregate at compound legal seven per cent. interest, he will, at the age of seventy, possess $32,000. Many men who resort to Life Insurance can save several times twenty-six cents per day. Nearly all large fortunes are the result of such accumulations. To be in haste to become rich by a few great operations is a direct road to eventual poverty. Every hundred dollars expended by a man at the age of twenty years, is an expenditure of what, at our legal rate of interest, would, by compounding it annually, become $3,000, should he live at the age of seventy. This lesson is practically taught by Savings Banks, and counteracts the fatal mistake of the young that old age is the period of accumulation, and youth the period of expenditure. If any persons should take out Life policies, it should be only old persons.

To teach the poor self-dependence, is a better charity than alms. "The poverty of the poor is their destruction," says the Bible; but Savings Banks correct this evil, by enabling them to accumulate their savings, and become rich by the means which ordinarily make the rich richer. Nature kindly aids the improvement by her organic modes by which every man estimates his possessions—not by comparing himself with other people, but by comparing his present possessions with his former. Thus a man may be preserved from becoming an inmate of a penitentiary, enable him to cook his own soup, support his family better by his life than by his death, and be independent of the community.

The slow accumulation of property produces better moral effects than sudden acquisition of property. A man's self-respect, and the respect of his wife and children for him and themselves, will increase continually as his savings augment. The gradual increase of wealth, which attends the accumulation of a man's savings, is also more favorable to its preservation, and to the possessor's equanimity, than any sudden accumulation of property. A family who succeed to the slowly accumulated property of a deceased father, know his modes of investment (a knowledge almost as valuable as the property left them). The family will be more likely to retain the property permanently, than a widow or orphans suddenly enriched by Life Insurance, which will be paid them in money, of whose proper use and investment they will be ignorant. Besides, the parent whose savings are safely accumulated, feels not the anxiety which sometimes attends Life Insurance, lest he may be incapacitated by sickness, inadvertance or disappointment, from paying his burdensome and insidious renewal premium. He is, on the contrary, master at all times of his savings, and can recall them all or in part, as his necessities may require. Nor is a Savings Bank depositor a sort of prisoner, under bonds not to travel in foreign countries, or beyond any defined longitude or latitude, without the consent of some Life Insurance company; his freedom nor money is lost to him; nor in case of death are his deposits liable to be arrested from his family, by the quibbles of the law. The general system of Life Insurance is oppressive in its effects, takes away all incentive to progress and improvement, and a sense of self and moral dependence, imagining a future good in reserve, without using legitimate means, now, to lay the foundation of such good.

A. B. I.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

YUNG-WA'S and SEE YUP'S rival associations of Celestial cigar makers at San Francisco have shown their ill-feeling towards each other by a bloody battle with Chinese swords, iron bars, pistols and knives.

A GEORGIA town greatly enjoyed the spectacle of a negro artist hiving a migratory swarm of bees the other day. He sprinkled the crawling mass with water, rolled it into a moist ball and scooped it into a box.

A WESTERN youth who tried in the guise of a ghost to frighten his rival from waiting upon the young lady in question, has a fractured knee in proof of the other chap's marksmanship with a pistol.

A FLORIDA alligator's post mortem revealed several buttons, marbles and a top in his stomach, and a neighboring family thinks it knows where its missing little boy went to.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

The Funding and Army Bills—Troops Ordered from Virginia and Kentucky to Iowa—Enforcing XVth Amendment—Nominations—Western River Improvement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette]
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee has agreed to some important amendments to the Funding bill, the purport of which is unknown.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has substantially agreed to all the provisions of Mr. Wilson's bill, excepting those relating to the pay of officers. On this subject the Committee will probably recommend the adoption of the schedule of the House bill, with certain modifications.

MILITARY ORDERS.

A special order has been issued from the War Department directing the Seventeenth United States Infantry, now in Virginia, and Fourteenth Infantry, now in Kentucky, to proceed with all possible dispatch to Sioux City, Iowa, and report thence to the General commanding the department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made to-day: Commodore S. P. Lee to be Rear Admiral; Capt. Enoch G. Parrott to be Commander; Commander Wm. F. Spear to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Edmund O. Matthews, to be Commander; Lieutenant John McGowan to be Lt. Commander; Frank Burnett to be Supervisory Inspector of steamboats in the 4th District.

NOT RELIABLE.

Telegraphic dispatches have been received from Toronto professing to state the information given by the Government of the United States to the Canadian authorities with regard to the Fenians is not to be relied on, but they appear prepared with a design of invariably misrepresenting this Government and are generally pure fiction.

WESTERN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Govs. Merrill, of Iowa, Butler of Nebraska, and Fairchild of Wisconsin, had a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce to-day. They are urging Congress to give the people a free water channel between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan via. Fox and Wisconsin rivers, which will cause a reduction of freight charges between the grain growing and grain consuming States. There is every possibility the bill pending will pass owing to the strong desire of the west.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The War Department order removing the 17th and 14th regiments of infantry from Virginia and Kentucky, and assigning them to duty in the Department of Dakota, removes all troops now performing duty in those States. The understanding is the move has something to do with the condition of affairs in the Red River country, and refers to the neutrality of American soil during the existing troubles. There are already in the Department of Dakota three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry.

TO ENFORCE THE AMENDMENT.

The bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, reported in the Senate, provides that all citizens of the United States, otherwise qualified by law, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided for failure of officials to allow opportunity to perform any necessary prerequisite of State or territorial laws. Persons deprived of any office, except that of members of Congress or State legislatures, by reason of the violation of the provisions of the act, may recover possession through the United States courts. The United States District courts shall have exclusively of State courts, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against the provisions of the act. All officers of the United States are required, under penalty of $1,000, to institute and enforce proceedings for the same, and the President is authorized to employ the land and naval forces, or militia, to enforce its execution.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Message of the Principal Chief.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, April 25.—The message of Allen Wright, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, concerning the special session of the Council, is an able state paper. He warns them by the fate of their territory in Mississippi, and in view of the proposed establishment of the territory of Lincoln, says "It is idle to talk of things remaining as they are. The great change is approaching, not such as we wish, but just as it is, faster than we are prepared to meet. We must meet the change whether prepared or not, and let us meet it manfully." He then advises that the lands be surveyed and held in severalty, and then that "we organize ourselves at once as the State of Okulusbama, and ask for admission as one of the States of the Union, and if it is the honest desire of the United States Government to have us become citizens of the American Union, she will acquiesce in our petition." He also recommends an immediate protest against any territorial government, and the adoption of resolutions asking the government to cede the status of freedmen, and recommends the encouragement of railroads.

The Council subsequently passed an act submitting the question of dividing their lands so as to be held in severalty, or as heretofore, in common, to a vote of the people on the 4th of July next.

KANSAS.

The Revenue Defalcation—Surprise and Indignation at the Removal of Supervisor Marr.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LEAVENWORTH, April 25.—The announcement of the action of Commissioner Delano in removing Supervisor Marr from the District of Kansas when he had but just commenced to unearth one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated in the Revenue Department, was received in Kansas with surprise and indignation. Col. Marr, however, ascertained that Speer's defalcation extended through the whole of his administration as collector of this district, and amounts to over one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. The most substantial men of Leavenworth, Junction City, Topeka, Fort Scott and Mound City, men who are worth twenty-five to three hundred thousand dollars, who never failed to pay their tax, have been reported by Speer as dead, absconded, run away, failed to find, no property, etc. The retention of Supervisor Marr, at least until the can complete an examination of Speer's case, is demanded by many of the most prominent and influential men of Kansas.

Steamboat Engineer Murdered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, April 25.—A terrible murder was perpetrated three miles below here early this morning, on the towboat Mary Alice, from New Orleans for Pittsburgh. Benj. Kennedy, the engineer, being annoyed by two negro deck hands named Anderson and Henderson, ordered them to leave the engine room, whereupon they seized him, and, after stabbing him with a sheath knife, threw him overboard. The watchman, who was a witness of the scene, attempting to save the engineer, was knocked down and brutally beaten. An effort was made to save Kennedy with a yawl, but he sank before assistance could be rendered. On the arrival of the boat here the negroes were brought before a magistrate and committed to jail for trial for murder in the first degree.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Louisville Canal—Enforcement of XVth Amendment—The Calendar Taken Up. HOUSE: Large Number of Bills Introduced—Fining of Absentees—Remains of the Late Gen. Rawlins—Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the Board of Aldermen and Council of Cincinnati relative to the Louisville Canal, representing the injury to commerce from the new bridge across the Ohio river opposite the falls and the necessity of greater promptness in the completion of the work of the enlargement of the Louisville Canal. He asked its reference to the Committee on Appropriations and hoped they would report an appropriation to complete the work.

Mr. STEWART, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill covering the subject of the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A bill was introduced by Mr. SHERMAN, amendatory of the law for the disposal of coal lands, etc., on the public domain.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the income tax bill, and Messrs. Sherman, Williams and Morrill, (Vt.) were appointed a Committee of Conference.

A similar Committee, consisting of Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter and Bayard was also appointed on the Census bill.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into execution a recommendation of the President of the United States, in pursuance of an award made by the joint Commission between the United States and Peru

The calender was then taken up and only those bills to which no objection was made were passed. They included the bill extending for three years the time for consolidating the statutes of the United States, being a substitute for the House bill; also a bill giving priority in courts of the United States to cases in which a State is a party or where the execution of revenue laws of a State may be stayed by judicial order or process.

The bill to authorize the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to make the importation of immigrants under labor contracts unlawful was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The bill specifying regulations for the foreign coasting trade in the northern, north-eastern and north-western frontiers was passed,

A large number of private bills were also passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills were introduced, including one to charter the American and Holland Ocean Cable Company, also granting lands for a railroad from Ontonagon to the Michigan State line, for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion Lake, and for the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad; also for the survey of the Mississippi river from the Missouri to the Merrimac.

Also the following by Mr. SARGENT: For the relief of the people of the United States, by reducing taxation, providing that on the 30th of June next there shall be a general reduction of 15 per cent. on internal taxes and ten per cent. on import duties, except on spirits, tobacco and cigars; that no income tax be derived after December 31st, 1869, shall be taxable and abolishing all special licenses except on distillers, brewers and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars.

Mr. AYER offered a resolution that the tariff bill ought to be indefinitely postponed.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. GILSON offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an inquiry into the relative trade between the United States and British North American dependencies.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. McKENZIE offered a resolution calling on the President for a statement as to the moneys paid into the treasury on account of property seized and sold for taxes due to the United States under act of June 7th, 1862.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. BOOKER offered a resolution that the honor and good faith of the Government are bound to the payment of loyal citizens of the South for property of every description taken from them for the use of the Government.

The House refused to second the previous question—69 to 90, and the resolution went over.

Mr. CESSNA offered a resolution instructing the Committee on revolutionary pensions to provide for all surviving officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. Adopted.

Mr. STILES offered a resolution calling for information as to the army officers on duty in Washington.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

The morning hour having expired the question came up as to members absent on the call of the House on Friday night.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution fining all not yet excused ten dollars each, unless, however, to be allowed to be submitted.

The previous question was seconded—109 to 22.

Several members proffered excuses, which were accepted.

Mr. COLLOM moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution remitting all fines imposed.

On a count by tellers the vote stood 79 to 38, but

Mr. DAWES having called for the yeas and nays, the rules were not suspended—68 nays, 64, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice he would daily, after the reading of the journal, move a call of the House. The matter here ended.

Mr. FITCH moved to suspend the rules to give next Thursday to the consideration of business of the Committee on Public Lands. Rejected.

Mr. DIXON moved to suspend the rules, so as to consider a substitute for the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals of Alaska—yeas 111, nays 59, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

A petition was presented by Mr. UPSON from fifty-four business firms and companies of Cleveland against the passage of the funding bill.

Mr. LOGAN, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution appointing General Giles A. Smith, General John E. Smith and Lieutenant Col. W. S. Packer, a commission to procure an appropriate burial place for the remains of General John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, and that the cost of the same be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department.

Mr. COX suggested a modification to provide for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave.

Mr. LOGAN modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. VOORHEES remarked the remains of Gen. Rawlins were lying in a public vault in a grave yard in Washington.

The joint resolution as modified was passed.

Mr. PETERS moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of reporting from the Committee on Judiciary and passing a joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, derelict claims and dues belonging to the United States.

The rules were suspended and the joint resolution passed—99 to 47.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

The paragraph relative to iron in slabs, blooms, loops, etc., was verbally amended.

To that relative to iron bars, rolled or hammered, several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, New York, moved to make the duty eighteen dollars per ton, instead of one cent per pound.

After a general discussion, and without disposing of the amendment, the Committee rose.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a joint resolution donating four pieces of condemned cannon to the Ladies Monument Association of Peoria, Illinois. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice he would ask for night sessions to-morrow and Thursday for the tariff bill.

Mr. BURDETT, from Election Committee, reported on the election case from the Fourth District of Louisiana, that Michael Ryan is not entitled to a seat and that J. P. Newsham is.

Mr. CALKIN offered a resolution calling for information of the amounts expended in improvement of Boston and New York harbors, Delaware breakwater and mouth of the Mississippi river. Adopted

Adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

McFarland Trial Resumed—The Fenian Raid—Murderer Consigned to an Asylum.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, April 25, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL—FOURTEENTH DAY.

The McFarland trial was again resumed to-day. Public interest, which had ceased for the past few days, broke out again and filled the court room with crowds of both sexes.

The first witness called was John Orr, Assistant Warden of the city prison, who testified the prisoner was accustomed to read in the night time in his cell; noticed he could not sleep.

Reuben A. Vance, physician of Bellevue Hospital, testified he visited prisoner on the 8th, 11th and 15th of March, in the city prison; on the 8th of March conversed with him on his family, his history and everything connected with him; examined his heart and lungs in the ordinary method of physicians; his sensibility was decreased; found congestion of the brain developed; examined his pulse; when he commenced his examination it was 112 to the minute and at the conclusion of his interview it was 115. On the 11th witness came with some other gentlemen; his pulse at the commencement was 107 and at the end 128. On the 15th witness remained an hour with prisoner; examined him again with same result as before; tested McFarland as to his sensibility; found it normal; there was no organic disease; the appearance of prisoner's eye indicated the presence of congestion of the brain.

Mr. Gerry here showed the witness some diagrams of the brain, on which he explained the condition of the brain when affected with congestion.

Witness testified that a person may, under the influence of congestion of the brain, commit violent acts. In congestion of the brain the whole character of the man is changed; pious men may become ungodly, a prudent man spendthrift, and so on, exaltation and depression of mind alternating. The witness had heard all of the testimony, and believed the prisoner to be insane at the time of the shooting, and not aware of the consequences of the deed. The state of mind was such that the witness did not think him morally responsible.

Mr. Graham at this point stood up and said that some of the city papers had reproduced an article from some western papers which stated that he (Mr. Graham) had gone to the District Attorney and disavowed his conduct in the trial with regard to Mrs. Calhoun. He wished to state that neither to the District Attorney nor to any other human being did he make such a statement. The District Attorney corroborated Mr. Graham's statements.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.

Chambers, the murderer of Voorhees, has been committed to the Udica Lunatic Asylum. He says there is nothing the matter with him, and that he will be back in Brooklyn in a month or two.

TIME FOR THE RAID FIXED.

Rumor says Sunday next has been definitely fixed by the Fenian leaders for the commencement of the raid on Canada.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Wm. Hexamer, commander of the first battery put in the field by New Jersey, at the beginning of the war, died to-day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Fechter, the actor, is seriously ill at Boston.

—The steamer City of Brooklyn arrived at New York yesterday.

—Free Canal funding bill has been signed by the Governor of New York.

—Dr. L. P. Grant, an eminent physician of Memphis, died of apoplexy yesterday morning.

—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will meet at Memphis May 4th.

—The New York Senate passed a bill yesterday, appropriating $500,000 for the State to erect and lease elevators at Buffalo and Oswego.

—The house of Mrs. Martha Kean, in East Mansfield, Massachusetts, was burned yesterday. A young man named Frederick Ames perished.

—Wm. Jacobs, Chief of the Six Nation Indians, writes to the Toronto *Globe*, denying that any of his tribe are to form a part of the Red River expedition.

—The new hospital of the soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio, will be dedicated on Thursday. President Grant and Gen. Sherman are expected to be present on the occasion.

—A collision between two schooners at Baltimore, yesterday, occasioned a personal encounter between the crews, in which one man was killed. The murderer was arrested.

—Among recent arrivals from Europe are Rev. Wm. Arnott and Dr. Blakie, deputed from the Free Church of Scotland to the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

—Andrew Keeseckner, a compositor on the Dubuque *Herald*, fell dead at his case yesterday. He had been a printer for fifty-one years and set type on the first newspaper published in Iowa.

—At a meeting of the American Colonization Society at New York, Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. Northrop, Secretary of the Society, gave some very interesting details regarding the present state of the Liberian Republic. Since date of organization the Society has received from all sources the sum of $2,420,751 22, and has colonized in Liberia eighteen thousand persons.

—A special dispatch to the Louisville *Courier Journal* indicates the election of Gen. J. H. Lewis, Democrat, to Congress from the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, by a considerable majority. The vote was 20,000. Lewis received the negro vote with one exception, was cast for Lowry. Republican candidate. A disturbance occurred. J. S. Golladay spoke at Bowling Green and announced himself a member of Congress at present. Hall, of the Louisville Democrat, and indulged in abuse of newspaper men. It is probable he will contest the seat of the member elect to Congress.

—Dispatches from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., say: Reports of disasters by the recent freshet are still coming in. Greene county has suffered greatly. Bridges, factories, mill dams and entire roads have been swept away. In the town of Dunham two persons were drowned—one a girl named Powers, fourteen years of age. Fifteen horses and twenty-eight head of cattle were drowned. Dwelling houses were destroyed, and one man had the greater portion of his farm destroyed. In Ulster county the low lands are flooded, and many families residing there were compelled to flee for their lives.

Upper Rivers.

(By P. & A. Telegraph Company.)

BROWNSVILLE, April 25.—River falling with ten feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 53 at 5 P. M. C.

GREENSBORO, April 25.—River falling very slowly, with ten feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 57 at 6 P. M. F.

MORGANTOWN, April 25.—River falling with fifty inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 57 at 4 P. M. W.

OIL CITY, April 25 — River falling slowly, with three feet and seven inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 60 at 6 P. M. F.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Designed Fenian Raid in London—Massacre of Captives by Brigands in Greece—British Parliament—The Great Yacht Race—Political Excitement in France—Ministerial Circular—Ecumenical Council at Rome—Impressive and Interesting Proceedings.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 25.—The story of a projected Fenian insurrection in London is believed to be a hoax, but a large extra police force is on duty.

News was received here that the Greek Brigands, who were closely pressed by the troops, have terribly massacred their English prisoners and the Italian Secretary of Athens recently captured.

A telegraphic dispatch just received says that a piece of wood has drifted ashore on the northwest coast of Cornwall, containing this inscription in large letters: "City of Boston sinking, February eleventh."

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons to-day the Government had received dispatches from Athens, confirming the melancholy intelligence of the fate of the captives in the hands of the brigands. The Greek Government made every effort to save them, but in vain. Negotiations having been exhausted, the troops moved against the robbers and drove them to a tower on the coast near Orpo, where they were surrounded on Friday afternoon. Offers were once more made to the brigands, but rejected, and at ten o'clock next morning an attack was made on their position. As soon as the troops commenced to move Mr. Herbert and the Secretary of the Italian Legation were cruelly attacking the national sovereignty and misrepresenting the respect which the Emperor pays to that sovereignty in thus consulting the people, are not true friends of that liberty. But in spite of these the masses will march in our banks. Can they ignore the fact to argue from voting, or to vote *no*, will be to strengthen those who only combat the transformation of the empire in order that they may destroy it, and with it the political and social organization to which France owes so much prosperity. In the name of the public peace and liberty, in the name of the Emperor, we demand of you all, our devoted co-laborers, to unite your efforts with ours. It is to citizens we address ourselves not as ordering, but as offering, patriotic counsel. Our object is to assure to our country a tranquil future, to the end that on the throne, as in the humblest dwelling, the son may succeed the father in peace and quiet.

In the public meetings held yesterday to discuss the plebiscitum, the majority of the audience declared in favor of abstaining from voting on the 8th of May.

Signor Cerrandri, an Italian banker, of well known republican principles, has presented one hundred thousand francs to the anti-plebiscitum committee.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte yesterday gave a grand banquet to the Corsicans belonging to the Guards.

ITALY.

ROME, April 25.—The third public sitting of the Ecumenical Council was held this morning. There was a magnificent assembly. The Pope made his entrance at nine o'clock. Nearly all the benches were occupied by that time. Many Bishops heretofore abstaining from the meetings attended to day.

After the celebration of Mass, the non-voting prelates withdrew.

The four first chapters of the first *Schema de Fide*, condemning rational philosophy and heterodoxy, were read aloud. The Scrutators collected the votes, which were all in the affirmative.

The Pope, from his throne, then announced and sanctioned the Decree of the Council.

The proceedings were highly impressive.

At the Ecumenical Council yesterday (Sunday) six hundred and sixty-four Fathers were present. The Constitution *de Fide* was unanimously voted for. It contains four charters, eighteen canons, as follows: Charter first, five canons on the Creator; Charter second, four canons on Revelations: Charter third, six canons on Faith; Charter fourth, three canons on Faith and Reason.

FLORENCE, April 25.—King Victor Emanuel has recovered from a slight attack of scarletina.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 24.—In the first attack upon the brigands near Marathon thirteen of them were killed. The fight lasted an hour, and several soldiers were also killed. Konit, the chief, and eight of the band fled. During the pursuit Lord Nuncaster made his escape. On the fourth day Mr. Herbert, attache of the British Legation, and Count Boyd, Secretary of the Italian legation, became exhausted and were brutally murdered. The next day Vyner and Lloyd, whose exhaustion also occurred during the flight, were polgnarded. The troops are still pursuing the bandits. The excitement is terrible. The bodies murdered will be brought here for burial.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 25.—The city journals mention the continued receipt of memorials from the northeastern provinces favoring the election of Espartero as future Monarch of Spain.

LONDON, April 25.—Advices from Madrid represent violent quarrels in the Spanish Cabinet and the partizans of the Duke of Montpensier are gaining ground outside the Capital. It is also reported that a rising in favor of the Prince of Asturias is threatened.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 25.—Captain Olano, of the Cuban volunteers, recently published an article reflecting on the character of General Puello, and there has been some talk of a duel between those two officers. The matter, however, has been amicably settled, and Capt. Olano has published an apology in the *Diario*.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Parliament of the Zollverein completed its organization. Herr Simson was elected President and Prince Hohenlohe and Herr Von Ujest Vice Presidents.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The steamers Java and Idaho have arrived.

LONDON, April 25—A thin strip of wood about a yard long and painted blue drifted ashore yesterday near Ligger Bay, on the northwestern coast of Cornwall, containing the following inscription in large letters: "*City of Boston sinking, February 11th.*" The wood bore evidence of having been broken in two, and that the remainder of the letter is consequently lost, except the letter "M," which followed the words above given. We have no means of knowing whether this is a genuine message from the missing steamer, or a heartless hoax, but the latter is strongly suspected.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 25—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 94¼; for account, 94¼. American securities quiet: '62s, 88¼; '65s, 87¾; '67s, 89¼; 10-40s, 86; Eries, 19¼; Illinois, 112; Great Western, 28. Stocks quiet.

LONDON, April 25.—Linseed cakes firmer at £9 10s@9 13s. Tallow quiet at 44s 6d. Sugar firmer: spot 32s 6d. Calcutta linseed 60s 6d. Refined petroleum dull at 1s 7¾d@1s 8d. Common rosin dull at 5s 9d.

FRANKFORT, April 25.—Bonds closed active and firm at 95@95⅝f.

PARIS, April 25.—Bourse dull at 74 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Cotton steady: middling uplands 12¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 2d; red western No. 2 7s 10d; winter 8s 7d@8s 8d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn No. 2 mixed 30s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 6d. Pork 98s 6d. Beef 106s. Lard 69s 6d. Cheese 73s 6d. Bacon 58s for Cumberland cut. Common Rosin 4s 6d. Tallow 43s 9d.

HAVRE, April 25.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, April 25.—Petroleum firm at 52 f.

EMANCIPATION HYMN.

BY WILSON.

O did ye hear
That clarion clear,
That sounded over land and sea
"Absolve the ban
Of Canaan:"
It was the Trump of Jubilee.

So, as of old,
Again behold
The waves divide amidst the sea!
Again thy rod
Prevails, O God,
And turns the tide to Jubilee.

Thy cloud by day
Still leads the way;
And flaming back across the sea,
Thro' Dark and Dire
Thy Pillared Fire,
The beacon-blazes of Jubilee.

Thou lettest, Lord,
Thy living word
Again go forth from sea to sea,
ABSOLVE THE BAN
THAT FETTERS MAN!
PROCLAIM, PROCLAIM THE JUBILEE!

To-Day's Jubilee.

The Executive Committee of Western Pennsylvania held a special meeting a Avery College on Monday evening, April 25th. Henry Highland Garnet occupied the chair, and S. A. Neale acted as Secretary.

The Secretary presented the following resolution, which was unan

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

WHAT FIFTEEN YEARS HAVE DONE.

This city witnesses a remarkable assemblage to-day. But little more than yesterday, thousands of new citizens came, in one body and at the same hour, into the enjoyment of political rights which, up to that hour, the Commonwealth had withheld from them. The National fiat, at a word, had raised up a race, which has been trodden under oppressive feet, from the earliest organization of human society, to the level of the most privileged manhood. The last barrier behind which human injustice had fortified itself was swept away, and forever from that hour, the State, the Republic recognizes no distinction of race except such as His will has ordained. The freest people of the world, after maintaining for a generation their humiliating attitude as the last remaining persistent defenders of human slavery, had yielded to the logic of events, to the advance of intelligence, to the resistless power of civilization, to the remonstrances of Christendom, to the manifest injunctions of Heaven, consenting to remit to his Providence alone and forevermore, all the distinctions of humanity which He alone could ordain. Never until now have we given true freedom to the long despised and oppressed. In the full measure of its first fruition, it is this race which to-day celebrates its crowning jubilee. Pure and original Republicanism inspires this hour. This jubilee of the affranchised is the glorious apotheosis of ideas which have at last impressed their in delible marks upon our civil and political condition. The rejoicings of these men, who never before were free citizens of the Republic, are an eloquent and rich testimony to the power of truth. It is a triumph as well as a jubilee, itself the proclamation as well as the enjoyment of victory. The affranchisement of a race attests the crowning success of twenty-five years of patient trials, a struggle which often seemed hopeless, a death-grapple with political wrongs and that great national sin, which held even the life of the Republic in its issue.

Here, upon a field which should be consecrated in the memory of that race as the birth-place of their deliverers, it is fit that all should take part in the triumphal jubilee,—who welcome the victory, and honor the strong arms, stout hearts and loyal, unshrinking faith which have won it.

The city of Pittsburgh welcomed Republicanism to its first glimpse of light and life on this continent. Here, the idea first germinated, took root and fructified. Here, the Republican party was born. Here was held, in August, 1855, the first county convention which ever took a decisive step to make Republicanism felt at the polls in the Union. A full county ticket was put in the field, and received about 2,200 votes the next October. A gathering of people, at Freeport, Illinois, in 1854, calling themselves Republicans, had established the name, but accomplished no other special results. Our county convention was full, every district being represented, and was the most respectable and spirited meeting ever held here up to that date by any political organization.

Here was held, in September, 1855, the first State Convention of American Republicanism. It nominated PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, then in prison for a contempt of Court in refusing to recognize the validity of the Fugitive Slave law, for Canal Commissioner, and gave him votes enough to break the back of the Know-Nothing party, in the election of Martin, the Democratic candidate.

Here was held, in February, 1856, the first National Convention of the Republican party. It was a magnificent gathering of intelligence, patriotism and religion. *F.* P. Blair, sr., was its chairman, *pro tem.*; Henry Wilson its permanent President. The late H. J. Raymond wrote its resolutions. Lafayette Hall never before or since has witnessed such an assemblage. No public meeting in these States ever collected so many of the best, purest, most honored, most deserving, most influential citizens of the land. Never will be remembered a Convention of such sanguine enthusiasm, glowing faith and lofty principles. By its order, another National Convention met in June of the same year, at Philadelphia, nominating Fremont for the Presidency. It was there that we held up polygamy and slavery, "those twin-relics of barbarism," to the execrations of a civilized world. We there invited "the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles" of freedom, the liberty of conscience and equality of rights among all citizens.

The Republicans of this county, who had but 2,300 votes a year before, for the first county ticket nominated by that party in the Union,—a ticket which bore the names of Dr. GAZZAM, JOHN P. PENNY, DR. IRISH and others well remembered, gave, twelve months after, 4,600 majority for FREMONT and the Republican platform. The figures have steadily swelled until, thirteen years after, we could give over 11,000 majority for GRANT.

In this retrospect, we prove our claim that the Republican party—which has borne its mission from victory to victory until it has redeemed the Republic, affranchised a race, vindicated civilization, and now rules a continent peopled by forty millions of freemen—was born in our city of Pittsburgh. Here was held, and in this order, its first county, State and National Conventions. Here it first took an effective political attitude, and its works attest how wisely its founders did build. Could anything be more appropriate than that here, this day, remembering that ours was the cradle in which the feeble new born babe was placed for us to guard, all of us who are Republican in faith should honor ourselves and our annals by regarding this day's jubilee as ever memorable, for the deliverers as well as the delivered. It is our decent and just right to enjoy an honest pride in beholding the achievements of our loyal faith, attested as they are in the exulting gratitude of these thousands of dusky witnesses. For they tell us not only of their emancipation from political bondage, or of the deliverance of five millions of their kindred from the cruelest physical slavery, but of the redemption of Republican Liberty from the shameful curse which had blackened it for more than three-fourths of a century.

We cannot dismiss this article, or forego the fitting occasion, without indulging in more specific reminiscences. The Pittsburgh GAZETTE has given a modest but ever loyal hand to this great work of Republican redemption. The editor of this journal, in 1855, DAVID N. WHITE, wrote the first call for that first County Republican Convention, and for that first State Convention. The hour was, politically, most gloomy. The Whig party had practically dissolved, while its opponents remained organized and everywhere victorious. A dim ray of the dawning light was caught by a watchful eye, and taken for guidance through the darkness. The idea of a true freedom was only just dawning upon struggling intellects. American liberty still involved, to the conviction of millions, the right to hold three and a half millions of fellow beings in chains. He was a bold man who spoke fearlessly for the whole unfolded truth. Mr. White dared to take the responsibility. From that hour, the GAZETTE spoke in one unvarying tone—a journal of freedom and for the freedom of men. The germ which his hand planted and watered and tended in its feeble outgrowth, expanded and grew until we see it a great tree overshadowing the continent from ocean to ocean.

From that hour ever forward, the GAZETTE has kept its hands to the same work. The personality of its editors has frequently been changed; but the impersonality of the journal has remained ever faithful to the great idea. The writer cannot forbear to specify the scholarly and Christian fidelity with which JOSIAH COPLEY upheld, the unflinching zeal, effective vigor, rare good sense, and solid statesmanship with which RUSSELL ERRETT guided these columns in the service of Republicanism. His hands never faltered in holding up that standard which his counselling support united with D. N. WHITE to raise when it first floated over the field. The senior editor at present—whom ill health for months past has detached from active duty—would not, if here, permit us to say more than that he thirty-eight years ago enlisted for the anti-slavery war,—and has not yet left the colors. He published the first distinctively anti slavery journal in Northern Ohio, as early as 1838, was a Birney man in 1840, took part in the Republican organizations of '54, '55 and '56, was a delegate to the Fremont Convention, and has for twenty-six years past been known widely in Pennsylvania as a radical and consistent friend of Human Freedom. What the GAZETTE has been since it came under his editorial control, its readers know best.

Our readers will not complain that we have occupied so much space to day, in reminding them of what their favorite journal has wished and aimed, according to its gifts, to do, with their aid, in and out of season, for fifteen years past, in the cause of Liberty, of Law, of Light, of Intelligence, of Civilization, and of obedience to God. The GAZETTE has fairly earned its title to felicitate the Republican people of the city and county, upon a jubilee which is really a magnificent testimonial to their own fidelity to principles, born and first nurtured in this Republican cradle.

OF Representative Craig's efforts to secure a re-nomination, the New Castle *Courant* says:

With his record before the people we doubt his success. He may as well make up his mind to stay at home and mature his plans for a free-love divorce law. If that does not occupy his time, he might try to get up a bill that will succeed in getting the Sinking Fund out of the State Treasury and giving it away. Or he could get up another law abolishing capital punishment. In fact, it might be a good thing for him if all kinds of punishment were abolished.

NORTH SIDE CONGRESSMAN.

ALLEGHENY, April 25, 1870

EDITORS GAZETTE: Please announce, in reply to numerous inquiries upon the subject, that I will be a candidate for Congress in the XXIII District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and if nominated and elected, will discharge the duties of the position to the best of my ability.

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

British Compliment to President Grant and Mr. Boutwell.

While many statesmen and newspapers are clamoring for the removal of the income tax, and asking that posterity pay a large share of the National debt, the effect abroad of the rapid reduction of that debt is most beneficial to our country. It brings emigration here, and keeps up the price of American bonds in foreign markets. The following significant article, from so influential a paper as the Sheffield *Telegraph*, of March 21, is but a sample of many others which have appeared in the British newspapers:

"What is it that has struck all Europe with wonder at the resources of America? Hardly so much the prodigious power put forth by the Northern States during the civil war as the ease and rapidity with which the money borrowed during the war is now being repaid. People said that the United States would be overwhelmed with indebtedness, and would get rid of it sooner or later in a summary way by repudiating it. The United States, however, have not only observed their obligations faithfully, but are discharging them with a rapidity which amazes while at the same time should shame us. While England is merely devoting her actual yearly surplus of revenue to the reduction of debt, and if half or three quarters of a million are paid off in a year thinks it has done wonders. America pays off at the rate of twelve to twenty millions a year, and will rid herself of the debt long before the century has expired. The result is that her credit stands high, and she is planning the replacement of that portion of debt which is now or shortly will be redeemable by a loan at four instead of six or seven per cent. We cannot hope to reduce the rate of interest on our national debt; but it is incumbent upon us to attempt a reduction of the principal. The time may come when pauperism may be more crushing than ever, and when this or the next generation may bitterly regret that, in a time of national prosperity and with a yearly surplus in hand, no effort was made to reduce the national burdens by reducing the national debt."

Such acknowledgments as the above, in the columns of a leading English journal, ought to be regarded with pride and gratification by every American citizen. It is for the reasons so well stated by the *Sheffield Telegraph* that *The American* has not been been willing to join in the clamor for a too early abandonment of the "income tax." We pay our share willingly, and shall continue so to do until Secretary Boutwell feels that he can maintain the present high credit of the Government without it. We are all benefitted by the maintenance of that credit, and ought to be willing to submit cheerfully to the opinion of those who have accomplished so desirable a result.

Warning to Husbands.

The great want of women at present is money—money for their personal wants, and money to carry out their plans. I propose that they shall earn, that they shall consider it honorable to work for money as for bread, and I demand for them equal pay for equal work. I demand that the bearing and rearing of children, the most exacting of employments, and involving the most terrible risks, shall be the best paid work in the world, and that husbands shall treat their wives with at least as much consideration, and acknowledge them entitled to as much money as wet nurses.

The meaning of this is, that wives are about to strike for greenbacks; so much for every baby born. No greenbacks, no more sons and daughters. No greenbacks, no more population; no more boys to carry on the great enterprises of the age. The scale of prices for maternal duties are as follows:

Girl babies	$ 100
Boy babies	200
Twin babies	300
Twins (both boys)	400
Triplets	600
Triplets (all boys)	1000

Terms: C. O. D. No credit beyond first child, the motto being, "Pay up, or dry up." Husbands who desire to transmit their names to posterity will please notice and take a new departure.

THE MYSTERIOUS RANCHE;

OR

A Scout With Kit Carson.

BY LEON LEWIS,

AUTHOR OF "THE BROKEN HOME," "RED KNIFE," "THE BOY MAGICIAN," ETC., ETC.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—In a former narrative, "*Red Knife, or Kit Carson's Last Trail*," I had the honor of presenting, from strictly authentic sources, a series of Colonel Carson's exploits and adventures which occurred in 1867. In the present record, I have gone back to some of the great scout's earlier experiences, namely, to a series of events in which he figured prominently during the summer of 1863, and the following winter.

L. L.

CHAPTER I.

THE SCOUT AND THE SAVAGE.

The afternoon was fine—the Great Plain in full verdure.

And Kit Carson, in the midst of this beauteous solitude, was as happy as the birds around him.

He was riding eastward on the Santa Fe route, just east of Fort Larned, in Kansas.

At length he drew rein.

He had reached an affluent of the Arkansas river, and found himself in the edge of a considerable growth of timber by which the banks of this affluent were lined. Looking through the openings in the verdure before him, he saw, half mile away, to eastward, a single horseman approaching at an easy pace.

"What!" he ejaculated. "The fellow must be a red-skin—more or less red-skin anyhow. And yet he has a white woman on the horse before him. What is still more singular, that white woman seems to be sleeping. What can this mean?"

Continuing to advance, the strange horseman was soon near enough to be seen with considerable distinctness by the watcher.

"There's a minkery here," muttered Kit, under his breath, his eyes lighting up sternly. "That woman isn't taking this ride into the red skin country of her own free will."

In a minute more the stranger reached the creek, in which he proceeded to water his horse, an Indian pony.

"I know him now," said Kit to himself. "It is that infernal Fleet Foot, the half breed."

The savage thus designated was one of the most villainous looking fellows the scout had ever encountered.

His long, tangled hair, his hideous features, his wretched garb, his dirty complexion, his black, bloodshot eyes, all gave him a most repulsive aspect. His arms—for he carried a hunting knife, a revolver, and a rifle, in plain sight—gave to his ugly exterior a ferocity that was actually startling.

The recognition of the savage having been thus completed, Kit turned his glances upon the object the savage was holding upon the pony in front of him.

This object, as Kit had said, was a white woman, or rather a white girl. Her long, fair hair was disheveled, flying wildly about her shoulders and half hiding her face, but it could be seen that her features were deathly pale, and scratched and bleeding in places, as if she had been struggling terribly with her captor. That she *was* a captive, Kit instantly knew by the fact that her hands were tied behind her, and he next saw that she was not sleeping, as he had at first supposed—nor dead, as he had for an instant feared—but that she was in a death like swoon!

Ignorant of the gaze bent upon him, the half-breed, whose arm still encircled the slight figure, pushed away the disheveled hair from the pallid features, that he might look upon them.

For a moment he seemed fascinated with the view of the pale, fair countenance, so rarely beautiful, even in its death-like rigidity, and then he bent his head and kissed the half parted lips, not once merely, but again and again!

"This tires me out," said Kit to himself. "I must change my position a little—just enough to get the girl's head out of line—and then—"

At this instant and just as the scout began moving into the desired range, the half-breed happened to look beyond the face of his captive to the ground, when his eyes encountered the tracks left by Kit's horse.

In another instant he had detected Carson's presence.

"It's you, eh, Mr. Fleet Foot!" called the scout.

The savage was silent.

"I see it *is* you," added the scout. "Who is that with you?"

"My new squaw," was the answer.

"Hold on a minute, Mr. Fleet Foot," said the scout.

"What more?" was the response.

"I know that this young lady is not going willingly to the country of Fleet Foot," continued the scout, "with calm energy. "I know that she has been stolen, and it is vain for Fleet Foot to say that she is his squaw."

"Well, what then?" was all the savage deigned to answer.

"The case is just this," continued Carson, "you will have to deliver the girl up to me, that I may take her back to her people."

"That I never will do," said the half-breed bluntly. "This girl is nothing to you, nor have you any claim upon me. Why should we quarrel? I am as much a white man as a red skin, and the young lady might have a worse fate than to become my wife, even if she becomes my wife unwillingly. There is no possible call for you to interfere with me. The course for you to take, Mr. Carson, is to go your own way, and mind your own business, and leave me to mine.

As he ceased speaking he uttered a wild cry of command to his poney, which instantly bounded away to the southwest at full gallop.

The scout raised his rifle.

The figure of the miscreant was now fully uncovered, presenting a fair mark, but Kit was compelled to realize, in view of the bounding motions of the poney, that he could not fire upon the desperate villain without the greatest risk of killing the captive.

"The accursed trash!" he ejaculated, his long repressed wrath breaking forth. "Were if not for sacrificing the girl—But I can at least pursue him!"

He struck his horse sharply with his heels, and the animal bounded away at the top of his speed.

It was a long time before the chase thus begun showed which horse could make the best time. The pony was carrying the most weight, but he was much fresher than the scout's horse, so that the one circumstance for the time counterbalanced the other. At length, however, the increased weight told upon the pony. The scout commenced gaining.

"I shall catch him," muttered Kit, again speaking under his breath. "How can I save the girl from his desperation?"

At this moment a wild cry of dismay burst from the fugitive.

Just before him, not ten rods distant, he had marked a deep and abrupt depression in the plain, the bed of one of those creeks so numerous in that region.

As quick as lightning, the hunted miscreant had comprehended that he could not cross this creek at that furious pace, the depression being too wide for a flying leap. He had also comprehended that he could not stop the pony's wild pace in season to avoid it.

The scout saw all this too, and smiled grimly as he realized that a tumble was inevitable.

It was in vain that the half-breed, reduced to one hand, pulled upon the reins, sawing and jerking the pony's mouth. The animal would neither turn nor stop, and in another instant had hurled himself into the abrupt abyss, actually turning a somersault in the air, and sending Fleet Foot and the girl flying through space to the opposite slope of the creek.

At that same moment, as it seemed, the scout threw his horse back upon his haunches at the very edge of the creek, and slipped from his saddle, revolver in hand.

"I have you now, Fleet Foot!" he shouted, leaping toward the prostrate savage.

But, as terrible as had been the shock, as quick as had been the scout's movements, the half-breed had gathered himself up from the dust in which he had been rolled; had sought and found his unconscious captive; had drawn his huge hunting-knife and revolver; had placed himself in a double posture of assault and defence beside the motionless figure; and thus, at the instant of Kit's advance, he found that the desperate ruffian was still active, still deadly, still undaunted.

"Not a step nearer!" was the half-breed's defiant cry, while his face glowed like a furnace. "I am still master of the life of this girl, and even of yours. At a touch, at a breath even, I will fire upon you with one hand, while I plunge this knife into the girl's heart with the other! I've said it, and I swear it!"

Riveted to the spot he had gained, the scout stood erect, not ten feet distant from the revolver directed at him—not ten feet from the knife uplifted above the bosom of the captive—and there he remained motionless, not daring to stir, nor even to breathe, lest the half-breed should fulfil his terrible menace.

"It was the first and last time," said Kit, in narrating these things afterward, "that I was ever *treed on the ground*!"

And there the two men stood, thus motionless and silent, thus glaring at each other, with that helpless girl between them!

CHAPTER II.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PLAINS.

The strange scene which had arisen between the scout and the savage had a singular termination.

As Kit, revolver in hand, faced Fleet Foot—but without daring to advance a single step, lest the unscrupulous wretch should kill the unfortunate girl—he was suddenly startled to see that the girl's eyes had opened widely, brightly and consciously upon him!

Before he could move, however—before he could even fully realize that the captive was conscious and observant—she had passed from under the uplifted hand and murderous knife of the half-breed, and was descending to the bottom of the creek!

At the same instant a wild appeal for help burst from her:

"Save me! save me!"

The swift gleams of lightning do not move quicker than Kit responded to that cry.

At a single bound he was upon the half-breed, whom he stretched senseless and bleeding with a furious blow upon the head from his revolver.

Thus stricken prostrate and helpless, the miscreant was instantly bound.

"Thank heaven!" then murmured a voice that was singularly musical, despite its intonation of excitement.

Kit sprang to the maiden and cut her bonds.

Never was seen a fairer, brighter, or sweeter picture of womanhood than that she presented.

She was scarcely sixteen, and was even small for her age; but her lithe lovely figure possessed remarkable strength and agility, and its rare qualities were further enhanced by a soul of the most glorious type.

"You have saved my life, Mr. Carson," she immediately added, grasping his hand—"saved me from a fate worse than a thousand deaths! I thank you from the depths of my soul, and shall remain your grateful debtor forever!"

Thoughts of the dreadful fate from which he had saved her—thoughts of the misery that would be spared to her loved ones by her preservation—caused the slight figure to sway and tremble, for a moment, like a reed in the blast, and Kit felt tears of joyous gratitude falling upon the hand that he had tenderly imprisoned.

"You are not seriously injured?" he asked.

"No sir. Only a little scared—a little tumbled!"

"You're a brave girl, I see," said the scout, with a heartiness that showed that her words and bearing had gone to his heart. "Your face seems familiar to me, and I dare say I ought to speak your name as readily as you have spoken mine, but somehow I can't quite place you!"

"Oh, everybody knows you, Mr. Carson," was the rejoinder. "But with me the case is different. I am too small to be remembered. I must tell you, therefore, that I am Effie Lyon!"

"Not Colonel Lyon's daughter!"

"What! the very girl who has been at school for a year past in Leavenworth?"

"The very same, Mr. Carson!"

At this assurance the countenance of the scout fairly beamed upon Miss Lyon. He again took her hand with a fatherly tenderness.

"You'll excuse me, Effie," he said, "I ought to have remembered you at sight. My excuse is that I am always a wanderer—always on the wing, and that a succession of new faces is every day presented to me. There is another excuse too, Effie, in your case; it has been some time since I saw you."

This small jest became wreathed with a look of contentment.

"And now, to explain matters," continued Kit, glancing at the half breed's prostrate figure, and perceiving that he was still unconscious.

"Tell me your story first."

"It is not a long one," began Effie. "As you seem to be aware, I have been attending school in Leavenworth. It was agreed that father should come for me at vacation—"

"Let me tell you why he didn't!" interrupted the scout. "He was nearly killed, about the twentieth of June, in an encounter with the red-skins, and for ten days lay between life and death."

"Father nearly killed?" faltered Effie, more disturbed by this news than she had been by her late terrible peril. "And I knew nothing of it!"

"But the peril of danger now," resumed Kit, "and will soon be himself again."

"But why didn't Edgar come for me, father being unable to do so?" asked Effie, opening her eyes wide in wonder.

"Edgar?" rejoined Kit. "Who is Edgar?"

"He's a young gentleman who has been visiting in our family once in a while for a year or two past. I mean Edgar Coleman."

"Well, as you are an only child, Effie, I dare say that you are the particular member of your family who is responsible for the visits of this young gentleman."

"I need not deny it," responded Effie, as a rosy flush swept over her pure cheeks; "but as father did not come, and as I did not hear from him, I became anxious about him. I feared that he might have fallen into the hands of the Indians. Every day added to this fear, and at last I determined to set out for home without waiting longer for an explanation of his non-arrival."

"And you did so?"

"Yes sir. I joined a wagon train that was just starting from Santa Fe, and we came on safely and pleasantly enough until noon of to-day, when, during a brief halt at a crossing, when everybody was busy, and while I was gathering flowers along the wooded bank of the creek, this fiend-like savage pounced upon me, stifled my cries, bore me to his pony, mounted with me in his arms, and got off unseen by wading up the creek and keeping under cover of the bushes on its banks."

"The villain!" ejaculated Kit. "He must have been watching his opportunity."

"He has. It turns out that he saw me in Leavenworth, before the train started, and that he has been hovering about ever since, watching for a chance to seize me. He told me so himself."

"Do you know who and what he is?"

"Only so far as I have seen him with my own eyes—that he is a half-breed, and a terrible villain."

"I can tell you something about him. He is called Fleet Foot, and his reputation is well worthy of his name. I do not pretend to keep the run of his species; in fact I have trouble to tell one red-skin from another, so far as the generality of them is concerned; but this fellow has chanced to be brought in my notice occasionally for several years, and I have never heard of him anything but evil. As he never follows any business, it's likely that he gets his living—by taking it wherever he can find it."

"He's a thorough demon," affirmed Effie.

"He talked love to you, I suppose?"

"Yes; and at last, to save himself trouble, he tried to bind my hands behind me, and then came such a desperate struggle that I at length fainted. This must have been an hour since, or just before you saw me!"

"He has scratched and bruised your face, I see."

"Well, he got about as much as he gave me," said the little heroine, coolly.

"You have torn your sacque and dress, I see, in several places, and soiled them."

"And lost my hat altogether. But I can tie a handkerchief over my head, and the rest does not matter."

"Well, Effie, you can travel, any how!" exclaimed the scout admiringly. "I am glad to see you take your awkward adventure so coolly. But tell me where it was that you began to recover your senses—to know where you was."

"It was just before the red-skin undertook to run away from you. I hope you didn't think I was unconscious all that time. I knew a thing or two, you may be sure. I must have groaned some in coming to, but the red-skin was too busy

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 25, 1870.

Affairs in Wall street were buoyant to-day, with a marked activity and improvement in rates for stocks and Government Bonds.

Money easy at 4@6 on call.

Sterling firm at 8½@9¾.

Gold steady; opened at 113¼, fell to 113⅛ and closed at 113⅜@113⅝.

Carrying rates ¼@⅓ per cent. Clearances $23,000,000.

Governments stronger, with an active demand, but the rise failed to bring out any considerable amount of stock. Coupons of '81, 116@115½; do. '62, 113⅝@113½; do. '64, 112@112¾; do. '65, 112⅝@112⅞; do. new, 109½@109¾; do. '67, 111¼@111¾; do. '68, 111⅝@111¾; 10 40's, 6%@6⅜; currency 6's, 124@125.

State bonds lower. Missouris, 92½; old Tennessees, 59¼; new do, 55½; old Virginias, 69½; old North Carolinas, 40¾; new do, 23.

The railway market was alternately weak and strong during the afternoon, with frequent fluctuations. The business was large and well distributed, with increased orders to buy from outsiders. At the close the market was not up to the extreme high point of the day, although strong on quotations. Miscellaneous and express stocks quiet.

Canton, 72½; Cumberland, 29½; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅝; Quicksilver, 8¾; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 13¼; Adams Express, 62¾; Wells, 20¼; American, 58½; United States, 41¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 95½; Scrip, 92½; Erie, 24¾; do prefer'd, 48; Harlem, 145¾; Reading, 100⅞; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 92¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 105¼; Northwestern, 76⅝; do pref'd, 87¼; R. I., 118⅜; New York Central, 105½; St. Paul, 61¾; do. preferred, 76⅞; Wabash, 52⅝; Fort Wayne, 92⅝; Terre Haute, 39; do. preferred, 63½; Chicago & Alton, 114; do. preferred, 114½; Ohio & Mississippi, 33⅞; Cleveland, Columbus & Illinois Central, 17½; St. Joseph, 11½; Dubuque, 100; Marietta, 1st preferred, 20, Iron Mountain, 44¾.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 4¾; Franklin, 5; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 18.

Sub-Treasury balance; gold, $83,388,221; currency, $2,898,655; general balance, $87,958,825.

The failure of Oddie & Co., brokers, is announced; liabilities unknown.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 25, 1870.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 113⅜; United States Sixes, 1881, 115; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 112; do. 1865, 112⅜; Ten-Forties, 106¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 110¾; do. do. 1867, 111¾; do. do. 1868, 111½; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 25, 1870.

The oil market continues firm with considerable inquiry, particularly for refined, and crude also is stronger and tendupward. It is well enough to note, perhaps, that so far as crude is concerned, the general impression is that prices cannot long be sustained, particularly as quite a number of good strikes have been reported recently, making an increased production almost inevitable. There has been several similar "flurrys" in crude within the past month or two, none of which amounted to much, and this together with the increased production inspires operators, generally, with the belief that this last advance will be of short duration, and consequently, there are not as many buyers as there would be otherwise. Besides, crude is still higher, relatively, than refined, and a still further decline would be of great benefit to the latter at large, as it would infuse new life and vigor into our manufacturers, and would cause quite a number of refineries that have been standing idle to resume business. It is becoming more apparent, every day, that manufacturers, generally, are determined to do a legitimate business this year, and consequently there is not the same disposition manifested to speculate that there was at this time last year.

CRUDE.

Market strong and prices a shade higher, but as already intimated, the demand is only moderate, and buyers generally are loth to take hold at the advance. Spot or seller, April, 11 bbl, 11¾@11¾ asked; seller May, 11¾@11¾; Sale 1,000 bbls seller June at 11¾; 1,000 bbls Parker (regardless of gravity) at $4,15 per bbl.

REFINED.

Market firmer with considerable inquiry, but sellers are scarce and there was not a single sale reported. April or May, 26@26½; June 26½; July 27; June to December 28; August to December 28½; buyer all year 29¾@30.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

A. B. Mills 80 bbls, on account W. Bartle; Lockhart & Frew 726, on account same; S. Richardson 560, on account Jos. Fleming.

Total ..... 1,366 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter, 359 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 311 bbls ref. to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bro. & Co., 698 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 1,852 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Works 516 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 3,879 bbls;

OIL SHIPPED BY WEST PENN. R. R.

Union Ref & Storing Co. 367 bbls ref. to W. P. Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Co., 421 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

Total ..... 1,038 bbls.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Business generally quiet, yet some of the leading jobbing houses report an active trade. In prices there is but very little change to note, other than that it would appear that printed calicos had touched the lowest figures. Sprague's fancy prints have been advanced by agents to 11c, Garner's to 10c, and Arnolds & Freeman's to 9c.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Cotton firm, with sales middling at 22c. Flour $5,00. Corn $1,05 for sacked. Wheat $1,00@1,20. Oats 63c. Rye 95c. Groceries quiet. Pork $29. Bulk Meats 11¼, 15½ @15¾c. Bacon 12¼, 16@16½c. Whisky $1,01@1,02. Tobacco—sales 200 hhds at 5@7¼c for frozen to lugs and 8@16c for low to good leaf.

TOLEDO, April 25.—Flour dull. Wheat active and 1@2c better; sales No. 2 white Wabash at $1,35; No. 1 white Michigan $1,32; regular do. $1,15; amber Michigan $1,08; No. 1 red $1,14; No. 2 do. $1,07¼. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 1 91c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 25, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise continue fairly active, and while there is a continued steady demand for all the leading staples and a fair business in the aggregate, there is, nevertheless, an almost total absence of anything like speculation. The arrivals of grain, flour, and produce generally continue fair, and while there is no glut, the supply is fully up to the demand, and there is less difficulty in making sales than there has been for some months. Confidence is being restored, both dealers and consumers have commenced to stock up, having become pretty well satisfied that the shrinking process is about over, and that for many of the leading commodities, prices are more likely to advance than to decline.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7¼.

APPLES—Scarce and firm but unchanged—sales at $3@5 per bbl, for common to choice.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Prime fresh roll in demand, while common and inferior is almost unsaleable. Sales of the former at 35@37.

BEANS—Dull and neglected but unchanged—$1,50@2 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is firmer and more active. New York State Dairy, 16¾@17½; York State Factory, 15½; Ohio Fancy, 15½.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is, if anything, a shade stronger, but without quotable change as yet. Standard brands, 23 for round lots, and 24½@25 for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Is firmer in sympathy with corn, but unchanged at 95@$1 per bushel as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations: Apples at 5¼@6¾, and Peaches at 7@8 for quarters, and 8¼@9½ for halves. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Continue dull and unchanged —sales at 15@16. Dealers generally appear to be impressed with the belief that prices will improve within the week—the prospects are not very bright.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers quoted at 90 cts to the trade, and the usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—Is firm with a steady local demand, but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5¼ for spring; $5,50@6 for winter, and $7@7,50 for fancy brands. Rye flour, firm at $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in steady milling demand but unchanged—Sales of red at $1,15@1,18, for fair to prime. Oats in good supply and the sales continue liberal, while prices are unchanged; 47@48 in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks; 50@51 on wharf and track, and 53@55 in store. Corn is hardly as strong, the demand being less urgent, though the offerings are not by means large; sales on wharf at 85 for ear and 90 for shelled. Rye demand better and offerings light; sale 1,500 bushels at $1, sixty days with interest; small lots will not bring over 95@97. There is no movement in Barley, and scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

HAY—Sales of baled on wharf at $15@20—the outside quotation can only be realized for strictly prime timothy.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at $6@6¼ per bbl.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12½.

HUSKS—2½@3c.

LARD—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1,28@1,30.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—In good supply and unchanged. Sales on wharf at 35@40; and prime Peach Blows, in store, at 45@47.

PROVISIONS—Market steady but unchanged. Shoulders, 12¾@12¾ for Plain, and 13¾@13¾ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15½ for Ribbed and 17¼ for Clear. Hams, 16½ for Plain; 17¾@18 for Plain Sugar Cured, and 18½ for Canvassed. Lard, 16¼ in tierces and 17¼ in kegs. Mess Pork, $29. Breakfast Bacon, 17¾. Dried Beef, 20.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $6,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—$1,75@1,80 per bushel.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1.65@1,70, with the usual advance in store.

SEEDS—The demand for both Clover and Timothy is gradually falling off but with reduced stocks, prices are unchanged—Sales Clover at $6¼, and Timothy at $6@6¼. Flaxseed is quoted at $2,15@2,20.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 25, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle on sale to-day, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
Peter Hartman, Chicago	1 car
E. Katz, Chicago	1 car
Chas. Byers, Chicago	1 car
L. Keefer, Chicago	1 car
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	5 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
Dougherty & Bruce, Fort Wayne	2 cars
A. Campbell, Indianapolis	2 cars
Needy & Bro., Newark	2 cars
G. Hershey, Orrville	1 car
N. Wernz, Alliance	1 car
S. Pancoast, Bellair	1 car
W. S. Hall, Steubenville	1 car
Total	32

In addition to the above, there were at least two car loads of cattle driven in, making 34 instead of 32 cars, and allowing 18 to the car, gives the number on sale at 612 head, a smaller number than last week. It is the same old story again on the part of drovers, making no money, and the cattle men continue to complain bitterly, though it is but proper to state that they have good cause for making complaint. Cattle have ruled very high during the past three months, but there has been no corresponding advance in meat by the pound; in fact, the latter is not worth as much now as it was when cattle were lower, as both hides and tallow have, if we mistake not, declined within that time. The drovers also continue to complain about hard markets, that notwithstanding the high prices they are making no money, as cattle are fully as high in the west, relatively, as here, and that they are hardly realizing a respectable commission. Commission men, too, feel blue, not in regard to prices, as it makes little difference with them whether cattle are 5 or 10c, but the trouble with them lies in the fact that commission cattle are receiving scarcely enough—some of them hardly made enough within the past three or four weeks to pay for their whisky.

Compared with last week, the market to-day was quicker, as the butchers generally, seemed to take hold more readily and by 10 o'clock the pens were almost cleared. Prices have undergone no change. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra fat steers sold at 86@8½, with some few fancy at 8¾@9—there were but very few sales above 8½ and not many even at that. Fair to medium stock brought 6½@7¾—all the different grades were worked off at about last week's prices. The quality, if anything, was better than on last market day, and those who could stand the prices experienced no difficulty in making selections.

Fresh cows were in good supply and sold all the way from $40 to $80.

S. Lowenstein sold 18 head of good to medium stock, at 7,40@7,87½.

Peter Hartman, 18 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 7,70@8,25.

L. Keefer 23 of common to fairish stock, from Chicago, at 6@7c.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 18 head of good to prime at 7¼@8¾.

Haas & Kraus 36 head of common to prime steers at 6¼@8,20.

M. Verner 34 head, from Chicago, at 6¼@8¾.

E. Katz 17 head of good to extra at 7¼@8,30.

Greenwald & Kahn 80 head, from Chicago, at 7@8¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 76 head of fair to prime steers at 7@8¾.

L. & J. Shamberg 51 head of Chicago stock at 7@8¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 46 head mixed stock at 6@8¾.

Trautman & Lobman 53 head of good to extra steers, from Chicago, at 7¼@8¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 36 head of Missouri steers, at 7¼@8¾.

W. Wernz sold 18 head of good to extra Ohio steers, at 7¼@8¼.

J. & S. Needy sold 35 head Ohio stock, at 7¼@8¾.

Chas. Boyer 17 head good Chicago steers, at 7¼@8,40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to-day was considerably larger than it has been for several weeks, 805 head, and this being the case, with no improvement in the demand the market was sluggish, though after all, the best grades brought pretty full prices. One bunch of prime wooled sheep, averaging 115 lbs, brought 8,30, which is a big figure, and a couple of bunches of spring lambs brought $3½@8¾ per head. Clipped sheep may be fairly quoted at 3½@6 cts, and wooled at 5@7; that is for common to prime, and most of the sheep on sale to-day were sold within the above range.

Josh Garwin sold 17 head of common wool sheep at $5¼ per head.

Stakely & Bro. sold 13 head of lambs averaging about 55 lbs, at $3,50 per head.

M. Humes 60 good wooled sheep averaging 85@90 lbs—held at 7 cts.

Jacob Rinn 105 common wool sheep, held at $3 per head.

Stouffer & Sheitemantle 125 good to extra wooled sheep; 6½@8 cts; 11 lambs at $3¼.

John Walters sold 35 mixed sheep at an average of $4 per head.

Auil & Myers 270 head; sold 105 head in one lot at $2½, and 20 in another at 6¼ cts per pound.

Neely & McMillan 127 head clipped from Beaver Co.; sold the tops at 5½@6 cts per lb.

Johnathan Davis sold 55 head of common to fair clipped, at 3@5½.

HOGS.

The retail market continues very slow, and is not likely to improve much with warm weather rapidly approaching, and with the advent of summer, the demand for fresh pork is very light. Compared with last week prices are lower, and we now quote, in a retail way, at 9@10 cts per pound.

Hull sold 24 head to Boyer at 9 cts; and Dillon wholesaled 2 car loads to Emerick & Co. at same figure.

J. S. Needy had a car load on sale, but had not sold up to 10 o'clock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton is a shade firmer, with sales of 3,000 bales at 23½@23¾c for middling uplands. Flour: Receipts 7,769 bbls. Flour is 5c better for low grades, with sales of 7,400 bbls at $4,60@4,65 for superfine State and western; $4,80@5,40 for extra State; $4,60@5,40 for extra western; $5,25@6,15 for white wheat extra; $4,90@6 for round hoop Ohio; $5,25@6 for extra St. Louis, and $6@8 for good to choice do. Rye flour steady, with sales 250 bbls at $4,25 @5,85. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales 250 bbls at $1,06¼@ 1,07 for free, closing quiet. Wheat—receipts of 77,179 bushels; the market is a shade firmer for spring, and dull and heavy for winter, with sales of 7,200 bushels at $1,25@1,26 for winter red and amber western, $1,50 for good white State. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley unchanged; sales of 6,000 bushels at 72½c for western, 96c for Canada. Corn unchanged; sales of 58,000 bush at $1,13 @1,14 for new mixed western, $1,16 for new western yellow, $1,12 in store, $1,14 delivered old mixed western, $1,10½ for inferior new white southern. Oats steady; sales of 34,000 bush at 59½@60c for western in store, 61c for delivered 68@69c for Ohio and State. Stock of grain in warehouse: wheat 1,532,807 bush, corn 208,051 bush, oats 588,308 bush, rye 31,247 bush, barley 178,687 bush, malt 98,761 bush, peas 1,900 bush. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Molasses dull; sales of 560 hhds clayed Cuba at 37½c. Sugar in moderate request, sales of 568 hhds at 9¾@10c for Cuba, 9¾@10¼c for Porto Rico. Petroleum quiet, 14¾c for crude, 26c for refined. Hay firm at 85 for shipping and 90@95 at retail. Hops firm, 15@26c for American. Pork a shade firmer and closing heavy, with sales of 1,150 bbls at $27,95 for mess, $21,50@22 for prime, and $24@24,25 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess, seller June, at $28. Beef steady, with sales of 350 bbls at $10@15 for repacific plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm. Beef hams steady, with sales of 240 packages at 10¼@12c for shoulders, 15¾@16¾c for hams. Middles quiet and steady. Lard firm, with sales of 1,270 tierces at 15¾@15¾c for steam, 16¾@17c for kettle rendered; also 1750 tierces steam, seller April, May and June, at 16¼@16¾c. Butter steady at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 14@ 17c. Freights to Liverpool firm; shipments of 30000 bush wheat per steamer at 4d.

Latest.—Flour closed a shade firmer, with a fair export and home trade demand. Wheat irregular and unsettled; spring quiet and firm; winter dull and declining; sales No. 2 spring at $1,09@ 1,13. Winter red and amber western, $1,23@1,35. Rye quiet and firm at $1@ 1,03 for western. Oats dull at 59¼c for western in store. Corn quiet at $1,10@ 1,13 for new mixed western. Pork firm at $28 for mess, April or May, and $28 was bid, seller June. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm and moderately active. Bacon nominal. Lard firm; 1,000 tierces prime steam for May, brought 16¾c, and 16¾c is now asked, 16¼c is offered for spot, and 16¾c is asked. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

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ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Tobacco steady at $8@11,50 common to medium leaf, and $12,50@18 good manufacturing. Cotton firm 22¼@22½c. Hemp is firm and unchanged. Flour quiet: fall superfine $4 @4,20; X $4 40; XX $4,60@4,75; family $5,85@6,7. Wheat firm at 80c for No. 2 spring; 85c No. 1 do; No 2 red fall $1,03 @1,05; choice to fancy $1,20@1,40. Corn bouyant and higher 94@95c mixed; 95@ 97 yellow: 96c@$1 white. Oats firm and better 56@57c. Barley dull $1,10 choice Canadian. Rye firm 77@80c. Whiskey dull and lower $1,01. Provisions firm and unchanged—Sales Clover at $6¼, and Timothy at $6@6¼. Flaxseed is quoted at $2,15@2,20.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 25, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle on sale to-day, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
Peter Hartman, Chicago	1 car
E. Katz, Chicago	1 car
Chas. Byers, Chicago	1 car
L. Keefer, Chicago	1 car
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	5 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
Dougherty & Bruce, Fort Wayne	2 cars
A. Campbell, Indianapolis	2 cars
Needy & Bro., Newark	2 cars
G. Hershey, Orrville	1 car
N. Wernz, Alliance	1 car
S. Pancoast, Bellair	1 car
W. S. Hall, Steubenville	1 car
Total	32

In addition to the above, there were at least two car loads of cattle driven in, making 34 instead of 32 cars, and allowing 18 to the car, gives the number on sale at 612 head, a smaller number than last week. It is the same old story again on the part of drovers, making no money, and the cattle men continue to complain bitterly, though it is but proper to state that they have good cause for making complaint. Cattle have ruled very high during the past three months, but there has been no corresponding advance in meat by the pound; in fact, the latter is not worth as much now as it was when cattle were lower, as both hides and tallow have, if we mistake not, declined within that time. The drovers also continue to complain about hard markets, that notwithstanding the high prices they are making no money, as cattle are fully as high in the west, relatively, as here, and that they are hardly realizing a respectable commission. Commission men, too, feel blue, not in regard to prices, as it makes little difference with them whether cattle are 5 or 10c, but the trouble with them lies in the fact that commission cattle are receiving scarcely enough—some of them hardly made enough within the past three or four weeks to pay for their whisky.

Compared with last week, the market to-day was quicker, as the butchers generally, seemed to take hold more readily and by 10 o'clock the pens were almost cleared. Prices have undergone no change. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra fat steers sold at 86@8½, with some few fancy at 8¾@9—there were but very few sales above 8½ and not many even at that. Fair to medium stock brought 6½@7¾—all the different grades were worked off at about last week's prices. The quality, if anything, was better than on last market day, and those who could stand the prices experienced no difficulty in making selections.

Fresh cows were in good supply and sold all the way from $40 to $80.

S. Lowenstein sold 18 head of good to medium stock, at 7,40@7,87½.

Peter Hartman, 18 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 7,70@8,25.

L. Keefer 23 of common to fairish stock, from Chicago, at 6@7c.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 18 head of good to prime at 7¼@8¾.

Haas & Kraus 36 head of common to prime steers at 6¼@8,20.

M. Verner 34 head, from Chicago, at 6¼@8¾.

E. Katz 17 head of good to extra at 7¼@8,30.

Greenwald & Kahn 80 head, from Chicago, at 7@8¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 76 head of fair to prime steers at 7@8¾.

L. & J. Shamberg 51 head of Chicago stock at 7@8¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 46 head mixed stock at 6@8¾.

Trautman & Lobman 53 head of good to extra steers, from Chicago, at 7¼@ 8¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 36 head of Missouri steers, at 7¼@8¾.

W. Wernz sold 18 head of good to extra Ohio steers, at 7¼@8¼.

J. & S. Needy sold 35 head Ohio stock, at 7¼@8¾.

Chas. Boyer 17 head good Chicago steers, at 7¼@8,40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to-day was considerably larger than it has been for several weeks, 805 head, and this being the case, with no improvement in the demand the market was sluggish, though after all, the best grades brought pretty full prices. One bunch of prime wooled sheep, averaging 115 lbs, brought 8,30, which is a big figure, and a couple of bunches of spring lambs brought $3½@8¾ per head. Clipped sheep may be fairly quoted at 3½@6 cts, and wooled at 5@7; that is for common to prime, and most of the sheep on sale to-day were sold within the above range.

Josh Garwin sold 17 head of common wool sheep at $5¼ per head.

Stakely & Bro. sold 13 head of lambs averaging about 55 lbs, at $3,50 per head.

M. Humes 60 good wooled sheep averaging 85@90 lbs—held at 7 cts.

Jacob Rinn 105 common wool sheep, held at $3 per head.

Stouffer & Sheitemantle 125 good to extra wooled sheep; 6½@8 cts; 11 lambs at $3¼.

John Walters sold 35 mixed sheep at an average of $4 per head.

Auil & Myers 270 head; sold 105 head in one lot at $2½, and 20 in another at 6¼ cts per pound.

Neely & McMillan 127 head clipped from Beaver Co.; sold the tops at 5½@6 cts per lb.

Johnathan Davis sold 55 head of common to fair clipped, at 3@5½.

HOGS.

The retail market continues very slow, and is not likely to improve much with warm weather rapidly approaching, and with the advent of summer, the demand for fresh pork is very light. Compared with last week prices are lower, and we now quote, in a retail way, at 9@10 cts per pound.

Hull sold 24 head to Boyer at 9 cts; and Dillon wholesaled 2 car loads to Emerick & Co. at same figure.

J. S. Needy had a car load on sale, but had not sold up to 10 o'clock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

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Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The dead meats were cleaned out Saturday, leaving the butchers hungry. The 6,000 beeves for the week prove scarcely sufficient. There were 78 cars in to-day at Communipaw and 67 each at Weehawken and One Hundredth street, making 3,550 head. They were early sold. The weather is coming favorable and the quality of stock is fair. Prices are 13½c for bulls up to 17¼c for a few extra steers. Most of the sales were at 15 to 16@16¾c; such as 130 prime Nebraska steers, 7¾ cwt. at 15½@17c; 120 Illinois, 7½ cwt., at 15@16¼c, 90 Missouri, 7 cwt. at 15¼c, or about the average of the market, making an advance of ¼@½c, and closing very firm. The total number of Sheep is 13,400 head; to-day there were 7 cars arrived at Forty-eighth street, 3 at Communipaw and 1 at Weehawken; the market is firm at former prices at 5c for very thin sixty-five pound Ohio sheared, six cents for two cars of 76 lbs, 7c for a car of 87 lbs and 8c for a deck of 98 lbs. Spring lambs are sold with 16@20c. Total receipts of hogs, 12,700 head; to-day, 40 cars and market off again to 12½@12

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

But One Left.

We have but one more room to let in the "GAZETTE Building." It is a very desirable room on the second floor, fronting on Smithfield street. Terms very low for the location. Call at the Counting Room, first floor.

The Booths at the Mercy Hospital Fair, City Hall, are filled with an abundance of elegant goods for sale.

John Grady, the man arrested for exhibiting obscene pictures in the Allegheny Diamond, was yesterday committed to the county jail for trial by Mayor Callow.

Shooting Gallery, Museum, and Miniature Circus are among the many attractions to be found at City Hall at the Fair being held for the benefit of Mercy Hospital.

Alderman Donaldson, yesterday, was thrown from a horse, on the Steubenville pike, and had his right leg injured. He was able, however, to attend his office last evening.

Obstructions.—Chief Hague yesterday made information before the Mayor against C. A. Boucher, for obstructing the side walk with signs, goods, &c. Mr. Boucher will have a hearing on Saturday.

John Seville was brought before Mayor Callow yesterday, charged with abusing his wife, who secured his arrest. The case was like others of the same sort, compromised, and the pair left the office together.

Seriously Injured.—Mary Smith, a little girl four years of age, was seriously injured yesterday evening on Butler street by being run over by a buggy. She was taken to the residence of her parents on Butler street.

Council Meetings.—Section 23, page 34, City Digest, provides that all meetings of Councils shall be open to the public and shall be held in day light, commencing at an appointed hour, *not later than two o'clock.*"

Notice.—The old members of the Liberty Party will meet at Mr. McKelvey's office, No. 91 Grant street, at 2 P. M., to join in the Jubilee Procession to-day, April 26th. GEORGE D. WARE,
Chief Marshal.

Persons visiting City Hall will be afforded every opportunity of enjoying themselves, and doing an act of mercy by contributing to the fund for the relief of the sick and injured who are cared for by the Sisters of Mercy at the Mercy Hospital.

If you do not feel inclined to spend an evening at the Mercy Hospital Fair go during the day to the Hospital and see the vast amount of care and labor be avowed on the sick by the Sisters, and we feel confident you will return willing to do your slight share in this noble work.

Missing.—On Friday of last week Patrick Farrell, residing at Walker's Mills, left his home to go to Mansfield for the purpose of buying some lumber, since which time his friends have been unable to hear anything of him. His wife visited the Mayor's office yesterday and stated the above facts.

After Him.—Officer James Steitz, who was beaten and severely injured by James McIntyre, in Lawrenceville, Saturday night, an account of which we published, yesterday made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, charging McIntyre with felonious assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Selling Liquor.—Matilda Gibson made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging Mary Trainer with selling liquor on Sunday. Mary resides in Dunn's Court, off Fourteenth street, and Matilda alleges that she dispenses bad whisky indiscriminately. Mary was arrested and held for a hearing.

Felonious Assault and Battery.—Geo. Lackrey, a rough individual, made an assault upon Sylvester Lee, a colored man, yesterday, at the corner of Wylie and Washington streets, and struck him on the head with a boulder, inflicting a serious wound. Lee made information before Alderman Lambert, charging Lackrey with felonious assault and battery. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Kicked Out.—Peter Chalk, a grocer in Birmingham, is not in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment, and yesterday gave a practical demonstration of it by kicking Mrs. Nancy Brown, a colored woman, out of his store. Nancy is not only a supporter of the amendment but is an advocate of womans rights, and exercised her prerogative by making information before Alderman Heisel charging Chalk with assault and battery. A warrant issued.

At the closing of the polls last evening at the Mercy Hospital Fair, at City Hall, on the elephants for the most popular gentleman the various candidates stood as follows:

T. Brent Swearingen	520
J. A. Cosgrave	360
Theo. Tack	330
B. H. Rutle	200
W. D. Spiking	62
Geo. Wallen Brock	40

Aggravated Assault and Battery.—A German teamster, whose name we did not ascertain, made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging John Davis, a drayman, with aggravated assault and battery. It appears that Davis' dray collided with the German's wagon on Smithfield street, on Saturday, when a quarrel ensued and the dray man struck the German on the head with a heavy oak standard, injuring him severely. Davis was arrested and held for a hearing.

Took the Music.—Yesterday morning Mr. George Burns made information before Alderman McMasters, against Alexander Anderson, Alexander M. Connelly, A. W. Exley, and another man, name unknown, charging them with larceny. Burns is one of the Trustees of the Clinton Presbyterian Church. He charges the accused with entering the church at night and carrying off the organ, valued at $120. He alleges they have since confessed to taking the organ, but claim that the church authorities owe them $20, which justifies their action. Warrants have been issued, and in a day or two probably the other side will be heard.

Notice.

The members of the Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County are requested to meet promptly at eleven o'clock this morning, at the office of J. E McKelvy, Esq., corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, where carriages will be waiting them to join in the Jubilee Procession.

By order of the Chairman.
N. B. REED, Sec'y.

Jubilee of Freemen.

This is the day to which our enfranchised colored friends have patiently and hopefully looked forward, when they would gather from the surrounding towns and country and send up to Heaven a grand hosannah of jubilant rejoicing, for that the wrath of man had been made to work to the praise of God, and those whom the devil or man had predestined to perpetual slavery were made free—when forced servitude, with all its appurtinent and contingent barbarities, were rendered forever impossible in our land.

The gathering to-day will be large. The newly enfranchised people will show to the world their profound sense of the boon they celebrate, by an orderly and dignified conduct of all the commemorative ceremonies. Eloquent speeches will be delivered by both colored and white orators. The occasion is one of great moral and practical significance. We hope the weather will prove auspicious.

The procession will form at noon on Water street, the right resting on Smithfield. It will be preceded by the Great Western Band, and will move up Smithfield to Third, up Third to Ross, up Ross to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Pride street, up Pride to Fulton, along Fulton to Wylie, down Wylie to Fifth avenue, down same to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Seventh avenue, along same to Ninth street, down Ninth to the bridge, across to Allegheny city, up Anderson street to Cedar avenue, up same to Liberty, up Liberty to North, up North to Ohio, down Ohio to West, up West to North Avenue, along same to Federal, down Federal to Suspension bridge, across to Pittsburgh to Sixth street, thence to Liberty, up Liberty to Wood street and dismiss.

The procession on its way through Allegheny will halt at the Diamond, where the grand ratification meeting will take place.

The attractions at the Mercy Hospital Fair have not been equaled by any similar affair ever gotten up in this city. Go to City Hall to-night and see for yourself.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Unfinished Business—Reports of Committees—City Hall Bill—Joint Session—Election of Fire Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils was held yesterday, Monday, April 25, 1870, at two o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones E. P., Jones Isaac, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., Wainwright Z., White, Wilson and President McAuley.

On motion of Mr. Rafferty, Mr. Burgwin was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. S. J. Wainwright moved a suspension of the rules in order to enable Councils to take up and dispose of the unfinished business on the table.

The motion was adoption and the following business acted upon in Common Council at previous meeting was taken up.

An ordinance for a switch from Schoenberger Mills to the A. V. Railroad, adopted March 28th, 1870. S. C. concurred.

Resolution relative to bill of Patrick Bradley for paving Bluff street, which was referred to Street Committee. S. C. concurred.

Ordinance relative to Kirkpatrick street passed March 28th, 1870. In S. C. laid over under the rules.

Report of the Committee on City Printing, presented and adopted March 28th, 1870. S. C. concurred.

Resolution for warrant, in favor of Fraube & Driscoll, presented March 28, h, 1870 and passed. Laid over under the rules. In S. C. laid over under the rules.

Resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance providing for the payment of expenses of officers in pursuit of malefactors, passed March 28, 1870. S. C. concurred.

Petitions of J. B. Young relative to streets. Referred to Street Committee. S. C. concurred.

Petition of C. Howard relative to street, which was referred to Street Committee. S. C. concurred.

CITY HALL.

Resolution approving of the act of Assembly authorizing the City Hall Commissioners to increase the fund to $500,000, adopted March 28, 1870, was then taken up.

Mr. House moved to concur with C. C. Mr. Kirk objected.

Mr. Phillips moved to suspend the rules. The motion was lost.

An ordinance supplemental to an ordinance relating to wooden buildings, passed a previous meeting. S. C. concurred.

Petition of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company, presented at a previous meeting and referred to the Railroad Company. S. C. concurred.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance for the grading of Cassett street, passed at a previous meeting, was taken up. Mr. Jones objected to its passage.

Mr. McEwen moved to suspend the rules. Lost.

Ordinance for the grading of Cassett street passed at a previous meeting was taken up. In Select Council, laid over under the rules.

Petition for straightening North street, Seventeenth ward, March 28th. Referred to street Committee. Select Council concurred.

Petition for removing Forty-third street weigh scales. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Report of the special Committee on Braddock's Field Plank Road, presented at a previous meeting and referred to Finance Committee with power to act. Select Council concurred.

Resolutions relative to having the arsenal buildings removed presented at a previous meeting and adopted. Select Council concurred.

Resolutions relative to a crossing on Smithfield street at Sixth avenue, passed April 14th, 1870. Select Council concurred.

Ordinance for a sewer on Third and Fourth avenues. Presented and referred to Street Committee. S. C. concurred.

Mr. Isaac Jones presented a remonstrance against the construction of the above sewer. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the action of Councils relative to the ordinance repealing an ordinance for grading Cassett street. Adopted.

The ordinance then adopted.

The ordinance for the grading of Cassett street was adopted.

A plan of streets in the Nineteenth ward, known as "River View plan," presented and confirmed. S. C. concurred.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Rafferty offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to give a permit to Bernard Grimes to build a house with a nine inch wall. Laid on the table.

Mr. Herron, a petition for the locating of Webster avenue in the Thirteenth ward. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Ahlborn presented a petition for the grading and paving of 37th street. Accepted.

Also an ordinance providing for the same. Passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Aiken, a petition relative to the extension of Highland avenue. Refered to the Survey Committee.

FROM THE CONTROLLER.

Mr. Phillips, from the Finance Committee, presented the following communication from the Controller:

GENTLEMEN: The Penn avenue Improvement Act" referred by Councils to the Finance Committee was read and unanimously approved by said Committee and its adoption by Councils recommended.

I also submit the claim of Wm. Ashfield & Co. for $446 for paving of the sidewalk at the upper Water Works, in August, 1869, for your consideration.

The petition of Thomas Byrne for a balance due him for grading and paving done on Miltenberge street, referred by Councils to Finance Committee, with request that it be paid from the street fund. Report accepted.

Mr. Gross moved that the "Penn Avenue Improvement Act" be passed finally under a suspension of the rules. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rafferty, the claim of Wm. Ashfield, referred to in Controller's communication, was referred to the Street Committee.

The petition of Thomas Byrne was ordered to be paid out of the Street Fund.

ALLEGHENY WHARF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kirk, from the Committee on Allegheny Wharf, presented the following report from said committee:

Your Committee on Allegheny Wharf, to whom was referred the petition of certain parties asking for the privilege of placing a boat at the wharf to be used for night selling purposes, would respectfully report that they have already rented, with the approval of Councils, a portion of the wharf for this purpose, which is located there with the approval and consent of the Board of Health, and as there is plenty of room and increased revenue is desirable, they know of no reason why the request of the petitioners should not be granted. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Allegheny Wharf Committee be authorized to rent portions of the warf for the foregoing purpose, not to exceed 200 feet.

The report was accepted and Resolution adopted.

FROM THE ORDINANCE COMMITTE.

Mr. Brown from the Committee on Ordinances submitted the report of that committee offering an ordinance referred to the committee by councils, relative to the construction of an iron bridge over Church alley, by Arbuckle & Co., recommending the passage of the ordinance, reserving the right to repeal it at any time

Report accepted.

Mr. Brown moved the final passage of the ordinance above referred to.

Mr. Morrow objected and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was not sustained and the ordinance was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Brown, an ordinance requiring the chairmen of the asveral committees to report at each stated meeting a detailed report or statement of the action of their several committees an abstract of the proceedings of meetings, the letting of contracts, together with the disbursements of moneys, the report to be certified to by the clerk of the committees.

The ordinance was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. E. P. Jones, from the Road Committee, submitted an ordinance appointing John Burhs viewer on the opening of Homewood avenue instead of Finley Torrence, who declined to serve.

Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Morrow, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to have the buildings on Fifth avenue re-numbered. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. McEwen, a resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant for the payment of Wm. Shaffer's bill for erecting platforms in the lobies of Council chambers. Adopted.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. Hartman, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented a report recommending the adoption of the following ordinances:

Granting to Dickson, Marshall & Co. the right to erect iron clad building.

To Martin Frower to erect iron clad building in Sixth ward.

To Jones Sutzsi to erect four frame buildings in the Seventeenth ward.

To Wm. Smith to erect iron clad in Twelfth ward.

Report accepted and ordinances passed finally.

P. & C. RAILROAD.

Mr. House called up the ordinance authorizing the P. & C. R. R. Company to erect a passenger depot upon the Monongahela wharf.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads, and the Mongahela Wharf Committee to fix the amount of the annual rental for the use of the wharf.

Mr. Gross offered the following in connection with the foregoing ordinance:

"Provided, however, That this grant is made upon the express condition that the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company may and shall have the right and privilege of using and occupying in common with the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, the said warf and the structure, tracks, building and depot to be thereon erected by the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purposes and use of the said Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, upon the payment by it, to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of one-half part of the cost of said buildings and improvements placed thereon and the expenses of keeping up and maintaining the same, together with one-half part of the annual rent aforesaid."

Referred to the committees to which the ordinance was referred.

CITY HALL.

Mr. Kirk offered a resolution providing that the approved act of Assembly granting additional funds to the City Hall Commissioners be postponed until such time as the commission should make a foll report to Council of the condition of their finances and the reason why they need $200,000 additional.

In support of the resolution Mr. Kirk made a lengthy speech, to which Mr. Phillips replied in his usual forcible style.

A lengthy discussion ensued.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Kirk called the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Aiken, Brown, Coffin, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones, E. P. Jones, Isaac, Kehew, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, Phillips, Rees, Schmidt, Shipton, Thompson, Wilson, and President McAuley—28.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Bissell, Burgwin, Devlin, Duncan, Kirk, Liddell, McMahon, Rafferty, Rush, Scully, Seeley, Wainwright, S. J., and Wainwright, Z.—14.

So the motion was adopted, and the resolution laid on the table.

Mr. Duncan then moved to reconsider the action of Council relative to the City Hall bill. Adopted.

The question then recurred on the approval of the bill.

Mr. Brown moved that the rules be suspended and the act approved.

Mr. Kirk called the yeas and nays with the following result: Yeas 30, nays 13 So the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Phillips rose to a point of order. He held that it was not such a question as required a suspension of the rules.

The chair decided that it was.

Mr. Phillips appealed from the decision of the chair.

A vote being taken, the chair was sustained.

Council adjourned.

Common Council.

At a quarter past two o'clock President Tomlinson called this branch to order, when the following members answered to the call of the roll:

Messrs. Arthurs Albeitz, Barker, Barton, Batchelor, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Daum, Diamond, Duff, Edwards, Faxn, Fedder, Fleming, J. Gazzam, Hare, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kohne, Lyons, Mattern, Meyer, Mitchell, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McCoy, McGann, McKelvy, Negley, Oliver, H. W. Sr., Oliver, H. W. Jr., Pender, Schleiter, Seiferth, Seitz, Shoeb, Sims, Smith, Sneathen, Snodgrass, Wallace, and President Tomlinson.

Minutes read and approved.

The President stated it was a regular meeting and business would be taken up in regular order.

VARIOUS MATTERS DISPOSED OF.

Mr. Gazzam presented a petition for the erection of a gas lamp. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Arthurs presented a communication from the City Engineer, in relation to certain assessments for construction of sewers on Gum, Shields and other streets. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance, with power to act.

Also, a petition asking for privilege to use the gas posts in the city for advertising purposes. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, a petition in regard to roads and road beds, which was referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Sneathen, petition asking for privilege to erect an ironclad building. Referred to the Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. Snodgrass, petition for the erection of a gas lamp. Referred to Gas Committee.

A similar petition was presented by Mr. Chalmis, and was referred to the same Committee.

STAIRWAYS ON BOYD'S HILL.

Mr. Oliver presented the following:

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth wards, large numbers of whom are employed in the manufactories located on the Monongahela river and in Birmingham, have no ready means of communication between the localities above named except by carriage roads, owing to the face of Boyd's Hill, which are impassable the greater part of the year, and also the inhabitants of the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, large numbers of whom work in the foundries, mills and factories situated along Allegheny river, have no direct passage way and are compelled to make a long detour of about three times the distance between their homes and their places of business in going to and from their daily labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five of them from Common Council and two from Select Council be appointed who with the city Engineer will examine the ground and report as to the practicability of constructing large, easily graded stairways at the following localities, from Cassett and Cliff streets to Liberty street, from Kirkpatrick to Liberty street, from Fulton street, near High School to the Union depot, from Marion and Bluff streets to Second avenue and Monongahela river, Stevenson street and Bluff street, Sixth ward to Second avenue and Birmingham avenue.

Said Committee will confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company officials, and request their cooperation and suggestions as to the most suitable location to bridge or tunnel their tracks; also report detailed plans and ways and means for perfecting the above improvement.

The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Oliver Batchelor and Caskey appointed for Common Council.

Mr. Moorhead, resolution for the erection of gas lamps on Arthurs and Overhill streets. Referred to the Committee.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., petition from Central Board asking for opening of Arch street.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.

Mr. McKelvy offered the following resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens held Saturday evening, April 23:

Resolved, That a market house is absolutely necessary for the citizens of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards; that we, the representatives of said wards, do hereby unanimously recommend the selection of a site for said market house somewhere between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth streets, and that we hereby urge upon the City Councils the necessity of taking immediate steps to secure a market house in said locality.

Resolved, That we call upon our members in Councils to unite upon this measure, and use their utmost exertions to accomplish the same.

Referred to Market Committee.

Also, an ordinance granting Wm. Smith permission to erect an ironclad addition to his building on Smallman street.

Also, an ordinance granting Marshall & Palmer privilege to erect an ironclad in the Sixteenth ward.

Also, an ordinance for two other ironclads, all of which were referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. McKelvy also presented a communication from Tomlinson & McKee, asking privilege to erect iron clad addition to their foundry. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. Wallace presented an ordinance for grading and paving Twenty-third street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance for grading and paving Twenty-fifth street, from Liberty street to Penn avenue. Similarly referred.

Mr. Duff, a resolution instructing Street Commissioner to lay a stone crossing on Centre avenue at its intersection with Kirkpatrick street. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. McGann, remonstrance against construction of sewer on Third avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Daum, petition for grading and paving Thirty-third street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Daum, remonstrance against sewer on Almond alley, and petition for water pipe on Fortieth street. Referred to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Barton presented a resolution rescinding the action of Common Council in adopting a plan for Shady Side, which had been passed at last meeting,—the plan having no streets marked out on it. Adopted, and plan referred to Survey Committee, with instructions to prepare a plan with the streets properly marked and named, that having been neglected on the plan adopted.

Mr. Batchelor petition for opening of a new street in the Twenty second ward, from Penn avenue to Liberty street. Referred to Street Committee.

NEW ORDINANCES.

Mr. Morgan presented the report of the Committee on Streets, with ordinances which were disposed of as follows:

Ordinance for opening of Arch street, from Cliff street to Casset street. Objected to and laid over under the rules.

Ordinance for change of grade on Liberty street, from Hazlett street to Penn avenue. Laid over.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Pine alley from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets.

Mr. McKelvy presented a remonstrance against the passage of this ordinance. Some discussion ensued, when a motion was made to pass the ordinance under a suspension of the rules, which motion was finally lost. The ordinance was accordingly laid over; ordinance granting Pittsburgh and Chicago Mining and Transportation Company privilege to remove their coal scales from the yard out to Canal street, by paying an annual rental of $25 for the privilege; the ordinance was passed under a suspension of the rules; ordinance authorizing the Central Passenger Railway Company to change their tracks on Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, so as to make the rails come on the south side of the street, near the gutter; rules suspended and ordinance along their line passed finally; ordinance for grading and paving of Granville street, between Wylie street and Webster avenue; passed finally under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Morgan presented a remonstrance against the opening of Locust street. Referred to Street Committee. Petition from residents on Larimer avenue for grading and paving of the thoroughfare. Referred to Survey Committee. Also, an ordinance authorizing the City Engineer to open Granville street from Wylie street to Webster avenue. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Lewis, an ordinance authorizing the opening of Webster avenue from Grant street to Seventh avenue. Laid over under the rules.

REPORTS OF VIEWERS

Mr. Morgan posented the reports of viewers on opening of Lang avenue, Denny alley, Cresson street and Miltenberger alley, all of which were approved.

THE PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Mr. McKelvy presented an ordinance supplemental to an ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company. The ordinance provided that when the cars moved in Liberty way, either by repaving, laying down sewers, water or gas pipes, the railway company be compelled to take up and put down their tracks again at their own expense. Mr. McKelvy moved the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Moorhead moved to lay this motion on the table. Lost.

After some discussion, the ordinance was passed finally, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Morgan presented an ordinance granting the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company privilege to lay their tracks from the Hand Street Bridge to the Postoffice, north of Liberty street, Seventh avenue and Smithfield street.

Mr. Morgan moved the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Batchelor moved that a specific time for the completion of the work be inserted in the ordinance. The paper was then worded so as to require the Company to commence within three months, and complete the work within one year. After which it was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., presented, from the Survey Committee, plans of Lang avenue, Bates avenue and Dallas avenue, all of which were approved.

OLD BUSINESS.

The following business of Select Council, April 14th, was concurred in: Report of Road Committee covering ordinances, read and accepted; ordinance opening Roup street, read three times and passed; ordinance changing grade in Liberty street from Hazlett to Greensburg Pike, referred to Street Committee; resolutions relative to the act relucing City Councils, passed; resolution providing the interest on the expenditures for construction of sewers on Gum, Shields and other streets. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance, with power to act.

Also, a petition asking for privilege to use the gas posts in the city for advertising purposes. Referred to Gas Committee.

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Mr. Duff, a resolution instructing

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Fifty-second Anniversary Meeting of the Bible Society—Reports of the Officers—The Work of the Society during the Year.

The fifty-second anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Bible Society was held last evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Noble's) Sixth avenue. The attendance was not so large as had been expected, but the exercises were nevertheless interesting. At seven and a half o'clock the choir of the church opened the exercises with an anthem, which was followed by the reading of a Scripture lesson, by the Rev. Dr. Douglas. The Rev. B. F. Woodburn then offered prayer, and the audience and choir united in singing the 113th Psalm.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Thomas H. Lane, was then presented, showing the operations of the Society during the year.

The report commenced with an announcement that since the consolidation of the Allegheny and Pittsburgh societies, the results of the year's operations had not been quite as extended as had been anticipated, yet a great work had been done, and the experience of the first year had shown the wisdom and beneficial effects of the consolidation.

The meetings of the Board of Managers have been held alternately in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but these meetings have not been as largely attended as they should have been, which was, perhaps, owing to the fact that many new organizations during the year had been formed for the distribution of the Sacred Sc